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Russians Within 15 Miles of Rumania; Berlin Picture: Two Million Homeless; Roosevelt: All Axis Guilty to Pay Price

President commits U. S. to continue aid for victims and asks all free nations to help.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 24—Axis leaders, "functionaries, and subordinates in Germany and the satellite countries" who share the guilt of "acts of savagery shall share the punishment," declared President Roosevelt today in a formal statement calling for everyone under Nazi domination to help victims escape and record evidence for eventual justice.

Restating Allied war aims, Mr. Roosevelt committed the United States to "persevere in its efforts to rescue the victims of brutality of the Nazis and the Japs" and urged all free peoples to use every means of helping intended victims to escape.

"The United Nations," he declared in a prepared statement, "are fighting to make a world in which tyranny and aggression cannot exist, a world based upon freedom, equality, and justice, a world in which all persons regardless of race, color, or creed may live in peace, honor, and dignity."

Mr. Roosevelt's declaration followed the 17-point war-aims recapitulation of Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, earlier this week.

In a separate statement, the President asserted that the United States would fulfill its pledge of independence for the Philippines. He noted that today is the 10th anniversary of the passage of the Tydings-McDuffie Act providing the islands' independence.

By comments to newspapermen as he read today's generalized statement, Mr. Roosevelt showed that it was part of the same recent program of meeting mounting domestic criticism of the "lack" of an American foreign policy.

Axis "Crimes" Denounced

While Mr. Roosevelt spoke, Mr. Hull was meeting a group of two dozen "freshmen" Republican congressmen to further air his own views on foreign policy.

Mr. Roosevelt denounced the German treatment of Jews and

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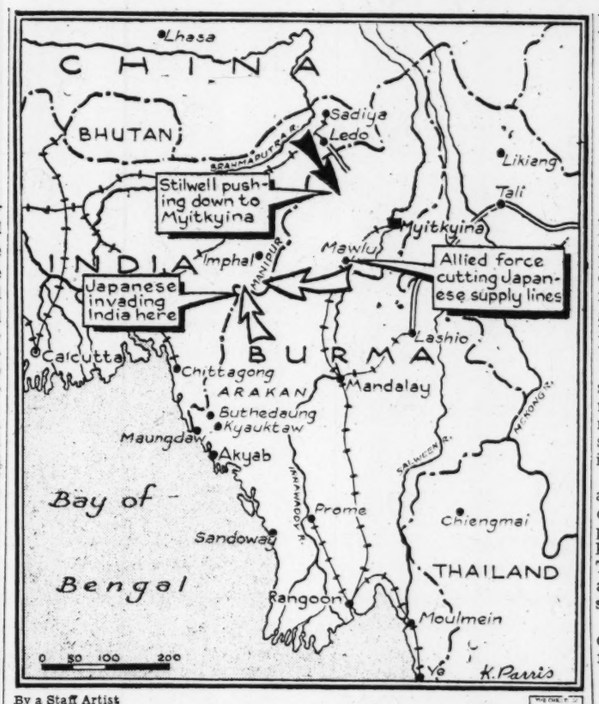

By a Staff Artist

Allies Peril Japanese Base on Burma

State of the campaign in Burma shows the Japanese base of Myitkyina as the main center of operations. The Japanese push westward into India as Myitkyina is being threatened by the Allies both from north and south is difficult to explain. Latest reports show that the Allies have forces ready to meet the Japanese in India.

Berliners now rush to air-raid shelters at first warning—Many in safer areas.

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 24 — The tremendous havoc wrought in Berlin, Frankfurt, and other important German war industrial centers by Allied bombings during the past few months today is graphically depicted in the publication of official reports and pictures.

Such evidence is further substantiated in reliable accounts of neutrals who recently left Germany who also describe more personal reactions in corporate and individual life there today.

More than 2,000,000 Berliners are stated to be homeless and tens of thousands have left for comparatively safer quarters in Pomerania or South Germany. Those remaining now readily obey air-raid precautions and rush to shelters at the first warnings.

But even in the midst of such conditions simple essentials are not forgotten.

'Moonlight Flitters'

Thus Berliners now joke much about the so-called "moonlight flitters." They are women who have been evacuated to the surrounding countryside and return to Berlin moonlight nights when there is little fear of Allied air raids.

This is not simply due to affectionate concern for their husbands, but also because they have found that while husbands use coupons to satisfy their personal tastes, coupons for household necessities remain unused.

In the shelters caustic comments on Hitler and Göring's promises of the Luftwaffe striking back against Britain are still heard.

There has been a revival of the slogan which once was used in quite another sense in the days of prosperity, but now carries condemnation, not approval. On bombed-out stores police have found chalked up "This we owe to the Führer."

Houses Heavily Damaged

Simultaneously, eyewitnesses emphasize that the strenuous efforts which German authorities are making to maintain conditions more or less normal despite the fact that except for the northern districts of the Capital practically all of the houses are heavily damaged.

Most of Berlin's railroad underground stations are specially protected and traffic is fairly normal, though these stations lack all the conveniences of former days.

Thus at the Stettinerbahnhof booking offices now are mere primitive wooden shacks. Travelers enter trains straight from the street since only the rails remain intact, though often repaired.

In order that workers can reach their places of employment chauffeurs and drivers of vehicles must give lifts.

A majority of warehouses and large shops have been bombed out or burnt, but business continues from cellars. Supplies of bread continue satisfactory, though pottaoes are rather short.

Prices Still Soaring

Prices are soaring, as much as 300 marks being recently offered for one pound of coffee. A businessman returning to Switzerland before departure offered 800 marks

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Multiple Soviet drives keep foe on defense; U. S. planes hit Reich for third day in row.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Russian forces have driven to within 15 miles of Rumania's frontier at the River Pruth. They are pushing ahead in a combination of drives that makes it impossible for the Germans to marshal reserves for a counterattack.

About 130 miles to the northwest, Marshal Zhukov's First Army, continuing a three-day drive, is pushing a salient southwestward past Tarnopol toward Bukovina.

The Germans were said to be hurriedly erecting defenses at Cernauti, gateway to this Rumanian-occupied province. Whether they can hope to make a stand along the line of the Pruth and the Dniester, on which river Cernauti stands, seems doubtful if the three southern Red armies continue their alternating attacks. German communiqués indicated that a fourth Russian army was attacking toward the Polish border and had reached Kowel on the main road to Warsaw, 33 miles from the German-Russian partition boundary. But so far Moscow has made no mention of the advance.

Meanwhile, the western air offensive continued with American heavy bombers recording their third day of continuous attacks on points in Germany, making the nineteenth major expedition in the month. The attack followed immediately upon a major RAF raid on Lyons, Laon and other points in France. The American airmen downed 61 German fighters, losing some 27 bombers and six fighters.

Altogether between 5,000 and 6,000 Allied planes have joined in the attack on continental points in 36 hours, dropping a bomb weight of 7,000 tons.

In the Far East, the Burma campaign is becoming clarified somewhat. The mysterious invasion of India by Japanese forces at a moment when General Stilwell's Chinese and American detachments were reported bearing down upon the Japanese base at Myitkyina, appears to be the fruits of a Japanese scheme to draw off General Stilwell's attack force for the defense of India. So far, however, General Stilwell seemed to be still north of the base.

Allied troops were stated to be opposing the Japanese who are closing in upon Imphal, capital of the mountain Province of Manipur, but what troops they are—whether they have been sent up from India—was not stated.

Allied ground troops were reported to have been dropped by parachute along the Japanese supply line to Myitkyina. If these can maintain their position, the Japanese will have difficulty in continuing their adventure in India. British military sources in any case do not appear unduly perturbed about the Japanese incursion.

Plenty of activity continued in the Pacific. Hardy Australian veterans of a six-months jungle struggle to the Japanese base of Madang on the northern New Guinea coast have joined American detachments heading in the same direction. The force is now only 20 miles from Madang.

At Wewak, west of Madang, U. S. 5th Air Force squadrons bombed grounded planes, sank two freighters, seven smaller vessels, and 23 barges.

Russian Front:

Soviets Sight Pruth River

Russian troops drew within sight of the Pruth River from heights 15 miles away on March 24 and continued their advance in Bessarabia through the first foot-

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Saltonstall Is Keynoter; Germans Rush to Balkans; Crowley Quits Alien Post

The World's Day—March 24, 1944

Boston: Saltonstall to Speak in Michigan

John R. Dethmers, Republican state chairman of Michigan, announced today that Governor Saltonstall of Massachusetts would deliver the keynote address at the Michigan Republican convention in Detroit April 20.

Selective Service does not intend to pull down the nation's agricultural structure by the drafting of necessary men on farms, but it will remove every possible brick, said William Sreenan, Assistant to the State Director, today. [Page 2.]

A total collection of 246,000 pounds of waste paper and 92,000 pounds of tin cans was made by salvage workers in Greater Boston's first 10 wards yesterday, showing an 11,865-pound increase in paper collections over February figures, and a 4,290-pound decrease in tin can collections. [Page 5.]

Novel union strategy of refusing to work overtime in order to bring pressure for wage increase may close a number of Peabody leather factories tomorrow at a loss of around $15 of overtime pay each for several hundred C. I. O. workers, if they stick by union resolution. [Page 2.]

Application of Hancock Associates, Inc., for a license to conduct a dog race meeting at Hancock, Berkshire County, was denied today by the State Racing Commission after a decision to refuse licenses, because of war conditions, for horse and dog race meetings at locations not previously licensed.

In Europe: Germans Reinforce Black Sea Coast

German reinforcements are being rushed to all points on the Rumanian and Bulgarian coasts of the Black Sea, according to Turkish advices reaching London. This may indicate the beginning of a full-scale German occupation of all Rumania. [Page 6.]

Hope that Finland may still find a way to come to terms with Russia and retire from the war continued today to hold up Russian military action on the Finnish front, where Russian planes and troops are reported to be massed for action, if peace negotiations fail. The possibility of an American diplomatic break with Finland still hangs in the balance in Washington.

Finnish children will be evacuated to Sweden, and Finland's Welfare Minister Aleksi Aaltonen has arrived in Stockholm to make arrangements for their care.

German cruelties against the Poles in Poland has stirred the Polish National Council in London to ask the Allies to take immediate action to halt these atrocities. The Poles suggest that food be sent to Poland, as it has been to Greece.

The Legion of Merit decoration has been given Maj. Gen. John R. Deane, now Chief of the United Military Mission to the Soviet Union, for services performed in Washington as Secretary for the Combined Chiefs of Staff. General Deane received the decoration from American Ambassador W. Averell Harriman.

Yorkshire coal miners are continuing to quit the mines, with 40,000 miners out, and 28 pits involved. This second flare-up in the coal fields began on March 22, with 14,000 walking out in protest at the pay allowance for special types of work.

Washington: Crowley Quits as Alien Custodian

Continuing as Foreign Economic Administrator, Leo T. Crowley resigned as Alien Property Custodian, announced President Roosevelt, who said Lowell Mellett had also resigned as a Presidential Assistant. Mr. Mellett is returning to newspaper work with the Washintgon Evening Star.

Airmail postage to Canada will be increased from 6 to 8 cents an ounce when an identical rate within the United States goes into effect at midnight March 25, the Post Office Department announced.

President Roosevelt indicated he would act sometime next week on the soldier-vote bill now awaiting his signature or veto.

Continuance of the Administration's stabilization program until two years after the war was asked by Marriner S. Eccles, Chairman of the Federal Reserve System, testifying before the Senate Banking Committee.

National: Martin Plant Needs 10,000 Workers

Baltimore housewives and other women were called upon by Glenn L. Martin, major aircraft builder, to help fill an immediate need of 10,000 new workers at his plant. Production will drop if replacements are not found for young male workers being drafted for armed service, he warned.

Full service on all runs of the Pennsylvania Greyhound Lines was resumed as 600 drivers, maintenance men and terminal workers ended a week-long stoppage which had halted traffic out of Pittsburgh.

Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York will speak on a National Broadcasting Company nation-wide hookup at 10:45 p. m. (E. W. T.) during presentation of award in the ninth annual competition of the Press Photographers Association of New York, Inc.

Australia: Curtin to Visit U. S. and Britain

Premier John Curtin is about to leave Australia for conferences in London and Washington, and has received assurances from the Opposition Party that it will do nothing to cut short his trip. He will place the Australian viewpoint on postwar matters before British and American leaders.

Canada: Production Shifts to Civilian Goods

Peak of war production has been passed in Canada, and a shift toward production of civilian goods is gathering momentum, the Monthly Business Summary of the Bank of Montreal reports.

April 4 Set For Action On Soldiers' Vote

Special session of Legislature called today by Governor to settle the long-discussed issue.

A special session of the Massachusetts Legislature will be held on April 4 to facilitate absentee voting by Bay State men and women in the armed forces, Governor Saltonstall announced today.

Fourth New England legislature to convene in special session on the soldier vote problem, the Massachusetts General Court will also consider legislation to lengthen the time under which the State Department of Public Safety must inspect all places of public assembly to determine their safety. At present under a law adopted after the Cocoanut Grove disaster, such inspections must be completed by May 1.

Primary Date

In setting the April 4 special session date, Governor Saltonstall said the Legislature would be called upon to move the primary date from Sept. 19 to July 11 to provide sufficient time for printing of ballots after the primary and their transmission to service men and women overseas.

The Chief Executive explained that every effort is being made to get Massachusetts State ballots into the hands of men and women overseas because under the Massachusetts constitution Federal war ballots would not be valid if cast by men and women who had become eligible to register for voting after leaving for the service.

He added that the constitution states that the voter must prove that he can read a passage of the constitution in English.

Put on Envelope

The Massachusetts ballot is enclosed in an envelope on the face of which is a passage from the constitution. Under a proposal to be placed before the Legislature, a non-commissioned officer could certify that the voter had read the passage. Under present law only commissioned officers can certify such action.

Shifting of the primary date to July 11 will move the whole primary machinery ahead more than two months, requiring filing of party nomination papers in mid-May, just a short time after the April 25 Presidential primaries.

The inspection law legislation would permit issuance of temporary licenses to places of public

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Willkie Woos Republicans While Wielding 'Big Stick'

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELOIT, Wis., March 24—The most difficult dilemma of Wendell L. Willkie's Presidential "crusade"—the dilemma of trying to reform the Republican Party and win a second nomination at the same time—is reaching its climax in the Wisconsin primary contest.

Mr. Willkie's manifest difficulty, which has really haunted him since his dramatic victory at the Philadelphia convention four years ago, is that he is constantly chastising the G. O. P. elephant with one hand and patting it on the back with the other.

This double role is a complicated one to play, and while it undoubtedly has influenced the Republican policy, it remains to be seen whether it has won Republican friends. As evidenced by his remarks in Racine last night and again in Beloit today, Mr. Willkie is finding it necessary to deliver a double argument in almost every speech—a strong argument against most of the record of the New Deal and a strong argument against much of the record of the Republican Party in Congress.

Goal of Both Arguments

Mr. Willkie does it very effectively and he points both arguments to the same end—namely, that the long power of the New Deal needs to be terminated and that the American people are anxiously hoping that the Republican Party will offer such positive and clear-cut leadership that it will be able to win and will deserve to win in 1944.

But however cogently and effectively such a speech can be put together—and Mr. Willkie is delivering it in every district of the State of Wisconsin—it is not

Continued on Page 8, Column 4

Japanese Claim Gains In Bougainville Attack

LONDON, March 24 (AP)— A Japanese communiqué, as radiocast today by Berlin, said Japanese troops in a heavy attack had occupied part of the American positions on Bougainville Island in the Pacific. It said 1½ American divisions were under Japanese assault.

By Gordon Walker
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the United Nations Forces in the Southwest Pacific

GUADALCANAL, via Navy Radio, March 24—Renewal of Japanese assaults against the American perimeter at Empress Augusta in the middle of the long Bougainville Island in the Solomons is expected at any moment, it is stated here.

Japanese ground forces, estimated to have lost nearly 6,000 total casualties during the first 10 days of the present battle for the island, withdrew temporarily on March 17.

That was when their fifth consecutive attempt to pierce the perimeter met with nearly disastrous losses.

Keeping up sporadic artillery fire directed against the American air strip at the beachhead, enemy ground forces began regrouping just out of reach of United States Army forces defending the perimeter.

Recent patrol reconnaissance disclosed that enemy troops were now concentrating northeast of the beachhead, apparently to attempt a final drive.

Japanese Lose 12 to 1

It still is difficult to explain just what the Japanese on Bougainville hope to accomplish in their suicidal charges. In what undoubtedly are the most determined attacks made by the enemy in the entire Solomons campaign, the Japanese have lost at least 12 soldiers to the Americans' 1.

And with these battle casualties steadily eating into the force which is entirely isolated from outside help, they continue battering against a stone wall.

Even if the Japanese were able to regain the Empress Augusta Bay beachhead—which they are unlikely to do—they still would be hopelessly trapped on Bougainville, with sustenance left to "Victory gardens" and with their weapons deteriorating.

One theory advanced here is that a large portion of the Japanese ground troops still are unaware that Bougainville already has been by-passed by Admiral William F. Halsey's forces or that Rabaul now has been beaten into practical impotence.

It is certain that the Japanese

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Kaiser Booms Out 'Lead Time' As He Gets Dutch Ship Contract

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 24—Henry J. Kaiser has undertaken to build 30 ships for the Netherlands Government, size and price unspecified. That's the news, but an interesting sidelight is the fact that Mr. Kaiser has a couple of new words.

They go together and rumble out fast-sounding like one word, so we'll banish the formality and call it a word. He's very fond of it: it pops out of his conversation at frequent and unexpected moments.

If you understand the word, you understand his present philosophy and interest and, incidentally, what is motivating the vast Kaiser realm at the moment and is being manifested in such incidentals as this Dutch ship deal which means much in the way of employment on the West Coast.

The word is "lead time."

You start up your war production and otherwise get ready for war a little while before you actually get into war. That is "lead time."

You start planning and figuring your postwar work before a war actually ends. That is "lead time."

Moreover, since war production starts before fighting starts, production naturally finishes before the fighting stops. That's "lead time."

Kaiser Looks Ahead

Mr. Kaiser, as you probably have gathered, has projected himself forward in time a little and is mentally living in the postwar lead time. His thoughts are full of it.

And I must report that, like Ferdinand the Bull among his flowers, Mr. Kaiser is very happy. The lead-time and postwar period looks good to him. Oh, yes, the flowers remind me to tell you that Mr. Kaiser does things with a flair. His office, where he disclosed the Dutch ship deal, was liberally decorated with tulips in honor of the occasion.

His office here is in a small building, just around the corner

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Montgomery: War May Last Year or More; Churchill: U. S. Air Troops Ready to Strike

LONDON, March 23, Delayed. (AP) — Prime Minister Winston Churchill paid a surprise visit to American airborne troops in the English countryside today and in a voice of deep feeling told them they "soon will have the opportunity" of landing upon the soil of Nazi-occupied Europe.

In company with Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, senior commander of American ground forces in the United Kingdom, and Maj. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton, commander of the United States 9th Air Force, the Prime Minister witnessed the colorful spectacle of many hundreds of American skytroops leaping from swift-rolling waves of planes onto the green English fields a few hundred yards from the reviewing stand.

"You have a great part to play," Mr. Churchill told them. "You are specially trained. You are the most modern expression of war."

Ready to Strike Blow

"It is with feeling of profound encouragement that I have the honor to review you here today. In these weeks which are passing so swiftly I see gathered here on English soil these soldiers, specially trained, of our great American ally preparing themselves to strike a blow for a greater cause than either of our two countries have ever fought for in bygone days," Mr. Churchill continued as the masses of eager, battle-helmeted paratroopers gathered around him.

"It is a world cause because,

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Paratrooper's Bulk 'Amazes' Churchill

By the Associated Press

London, March 24

It happened while Prime Minister Winston Churchill was visiting American airborne troops somewhere in England yesterday.

To Paratrooper Laddie Valek of Cleveland, Ohio, who stepped forward with a full pack, Mr. Churchill inquired:

"How much do you weigh?"

Paratrooper Valek, who weighs about 135 pounds, drove out his chest.

"Three hundred pounds, sir," he said.

The Prime Minister lifted a skeptical eyebrow, grinned and went on.

LONDON, March 24 (AP)—The European war may last a year or longer, Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery declared today in an address saluting the British ground forces he will lead in the forthcoming invasion and calling for full co-operation on the home front.

As a battlecry for the nation, General Montgomery—who is the son of a Bishop—suggested "Let God arise and let his enemies be scattered."

"We are preparing to take part in the biggest tug of war the world has ever seen, and if anyone should let go of the rope, then we lose the match," said the colorful General, who won fame as the commander of the British Eighth Army.

'Not So Far Off Now'

"How long will the pull last? No one can say for certain. It may last a year, it may take longer. But it will be a magnificent party and we shall win. It will be a proper job for proper men."

Later, in an address at the Mansion House in London opening Salute-to-the-Soldier Week, Gen-

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Two Youths Get $796 For a Week in Navy

SOMERVILLE, N. J., March 24 (AP)—How two youths received $398, including clothing, each for one week's service in the Navy was related yesterday by a Somerset County Draft Board official who declined to identify them or permit use of his own name.

Both were drafted and sent to the Great Lakes Naval Air Station, only to be discharged for poor vision, the official said.

Here is how they figured their financial returns for the week's service:

One month's pay	$54
Train fare	44
Credit, retained clothing	200
Mustering-out pay	100
Total	$398

Boston Is Poised for Slickest Scrubbing It Has Had in Years

Boston is in for the slickest scrubbing it has had in decades if the plans of Mayor Tobin are filled in his spring clean-up campaign starting Monday and continuing for two weeks.

Not only will the use of good old soap and water, augmented by plenty of elbow grease, be used in cleaning up public buildings, including City Hall, but thousands of rakes, brooms, and eager hands will be set in motion in order that Boston may be "a clean and shining city by Easter."

Already special appeals have been made by the Mayor to the City's 13,000 school children to pick up every piece of paper in the vicinity of their schools and to keep the yards of their homes free from debris.

Painting Urged

Grown-ups as well have been asked by Mayor Tobin to keep their homes neat and attractive and where houses need painting that home owners get busy with paint brushes.

Today, ahead of the official opening of the clean-up campaign, painters set to work on sash and trimmings of City Hall itself.

Boston will inaugurate the two-week program by sending a force of 700 workers and a fleet of 125 trucks, 13 mechanical street sweepers and one flushing machine into all parts of the City

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Weather Predictions

Fair—Colder

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Undue Drain on Farms By Draft Not Intended

By Everett M. Smith

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Selective Service does not intend to disrupt the foundation of the country's agricultural structure by draining off all its manpower, said William Sreenan, Assistant to the State Selective Service Director, today, in referring to occupational draft deferments for men under 26 years of age.

"But," he added significantly, "we will take out every last brick, leaving only a sufficient number to hold up the structure.

"So far as the new call for men in the 18-to-26 brackets is concerned," he continued, "dependents are no longer a reason for deferment. The call applies to fathers and non-fathers, and there will be no occupational deferments for men in industry. The only exceptions are for men in agriculture and for super-skilled industrial workers.

Carefully Scrutinized

"And even with regard to the men on farms," Mr. Sreenan continued, "all applications for deferments for men in agriculture will be scrutinized very, very carefully.

"Responsibility rests with the farmers, and a general survey throughout the State seems to indicate that local draft boards and county and local farm agents are working together very co-operatively and intelligently in granting any deferments for agricultural reasons.

"It is perfectly obvious that the physical requirements of farm work, especially under the new plan of 16 units per man, are such as to require young men with considerable strength.

Manpower First

"Final determination has been given by the President, and it has got to a point where we haven't enough men to allocate to essential activities. Somebody had to make the decision as to which were the more important—manpower for the military services or for essential activities on the home front—and the President has said that manpower comes first. Local boards must fill their quotas. I believe it can be done," he added.

Mr. Sreenan addressed a large group of Bristol County farmers in Dighton last night, and yesterday met with the farm-labor group of the Massachusetts Market Gardeners Association, where he attempted to clarify the situation as far as farm labor deferment applications were concerned. He said that it was generally recognized that if agriculture is to survive, there would have to be certain occupational deferments for younger farm workers where extreme necessity demanded them.

Boston Poised For Start Of Cleanup Drive

Continued from Page 1

to start cleaning up the streets.

Included in the fleet of mechanical street sweepers are two new machines, costing $7,200 each, which were delivered to the City today. The army of workers, using all this equipment, will cover all of the City's 2,746 streets, covering a distance of 710 miles.

Keep Them Neat

Once the City force has completed its task every citizen has been asked to see to it that the streets and sidewalks in their area are kept neat and tidy.

Householders are urged by the Mayor to put all rubbish in barrels and have the barrels out for collection sometime during the two-week period.

Every one of Boston's 200,000 homes will be given a copy of Boston's Clean City Code, a five-point program:

1. Provide enough barrels for ashes and rubbish.
2. Do not overload containers. Fill barrels no higher than to within four inches of the top.
3. Keep garbage in a tight metal container. Uncovered garbage containers attract rats.
4. Keep the home, yards, alleys and streets cleaned.
5. Tie newspapers in bundles and place flattened tin cans in special containers for their regular collections.

Privately-owned lots must be cleaned up by the owners while the city will take care of its own vacant areas.

Threat of Prosecution

Mayor Tobin said yesterday that persons who habitually throw refuse and garbage in streets, alleys or back yards or otherwise flagrantly violte sanitary laws and ordinances will be prosecuted. The Mayor spoke at the South Boston Boys' Club under the joint auspices of the South Boston Neighborhood Council and the South Boston Health Council.

About 95 per cent of Boston's 200,000 families have co-operated in maintaining municipal cleanliness, he said, but the other 5 per cent have been careless and indifferent toward health and sanitary laws and regulations.

"One way to bring persistent offenders into line—those who throw refuse or garbage into streets or dump it in alleys and backyards—is to prosecute them for violating the sanitary laws and regulations. I have given instructions to Dr. Gately, the Health Commissioner, and Public Works Commissioner Hyland to see to it that all sanitary laws and ordinances are enforced," the Mayor said.

To Help Boston Be 'Spotless Town'

By a Staff Photographer

New Street-Cleaning Machines Arrive

George G. Hyland, left, Boston Commissioner of Public Works, and Peter F. Gerrity, right, foreman in charge of city's sanitary yards, with one of two new $7,200 street sweepers delivered today, bringing Boston's fleet up to 13 in time for the pre-Easter cleanup campaign.

Warning Issued Against 'Model Home' Promoters

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Beware of the person who knocks at your door these days with a "model home"scheme under which you display the virtues of his paint, siding or shingling, the Boston Better Business Bureau warned today.

Dealing with these people, the Bureau stated, you will find that the paint supposed to "last forever" will peel off in a few months and it won't save 20 per cent of your heat bill. It may look good for a short while, just long enough to convince your neighbors that they should have their houses done on your recommendation.

The owner of the house who accepts the offer to have his place become a model for products is told that he will get a commission for every home in his neighborhood that is painted as a result of his display. The Business Bureau pointed out that many of the salesmen are part of a definite clique who travel from one part of the country to the other, wherever the pastures are greenest.

Brand of Siding

In many instances, the salesmen were found to be selling a well-known brand of siding, for instance, at prices two to three times the standard prices. The materials used may be guaranteed by the well-known manufacturer, but the repair job is not guaranteed in any way.

Frequently, the salesmen have represented themselves falsely as factory agents of the manufacturer who tell the home owners that the jobs will cost them nothing if they are first in the neighborhood to display the products on their homes. Other fantastic promises are used to encourage the home owner to take a chance in the hope of making a lot of money as well as getting the jobs done freely.

Other practices warned against are representations or implications that because the job is financed by a lending institution and the loan insured by FHA that these two parties recommend and guarantee the product and the quality of the work.

Protection Hints

Home owners can protect themselves against victimization at the hands of home improvement racketeers as follows:

1. Refuse to do business with any company not known to him personally as dependable or whose reliability can not be established by intelligent inquiry.
2. Ascertain that the salesman is actually the authorized representative of the company he claims to represent.
3. Understand the terms and conditions of the papers which are signed and be sure that the name and address of the firm is printed on the contract; also retain a copy of the contract and see that it contains in substance whatever essential representations or promises were made verbally.
4. Don't sign a completion certificate unless and until the job has been completed and done satisfactorily. If a completion certificate is signed before the work is finished, the salesman or contractor can get his money from the lending institution before the job is completed.
5. Don't pay cash to a salesman. Pay by check or money order made out to the firm.
6. Check whether the price quoted for the job is reasonable by getting quotations from others.

Concerted Effort Held Vital To Meet Postwar Conditions

Concerted effort of agriculture, business, labor and government is imperative if the United States is to ride out the postwar years when unemployment will be one of the critical problems facing the nation, Leo M. Cherne, Executive Secretary of the Research Institute of America, said in Boston last night.

Failure to solve the postwar unemployment problem will mean the coming of Fascism in the United States, Mr. Cherne told the Industrial Government Relations Association at a dinner in the Hotel Kenmore.

"This Fascism will not be of the Germanic variety," the speaker said. "It will be advanced as a means of protecting the community, as providing a better form of Democracy, but I do not believe we will succumb to it nationally."

One of the critical problems immediately confronting the nation is the "march away from the war bench" which has already begun as war contracts run out and workers seek jobs in industry which will provide peacetime jobs, Mr. Cherne said.

This creates a problem because the need for war production will continue until the war with Japan is successful, he pointed out.

"Japan's ace in the hole will be our ability or inability to continue at war and to prosecute it successfully after we have tasted half peace by victory in Europe," the Research Institute official stated.

Warning that there will be some unemployment by the end of 1944 because of the dropping rate of war contracts and because of the thousands of servicemen who will have been discharged, Mr. Cherne estimated that 10,000,000 would be unemployed in 1945. He added that 1946 may be "the blackest year" in our history.

Chief cause of the impending period of unemployment, Mr. Cherne declared, will be the present lack of policy concerning employment, small business, finances and other vital problems.

Waste Paper Collections

Boston—Today and Tomorrow.
Belmont—Today and Tomorrow.
Chelsea—Today and Tomorrow.
Wellesley—Sunday.

Boston Edison Company says

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Boston Edison Company

April 4 Set by Governor Saltonstall For the Special Session of Legislature

Continued from Page 1

assembly after May 1 until proper inspection can be made. John F. Stokes, State Commissioner of Public Safety, said that unless the legislation is approved 12,000 Boston places and 5,100 places outside of Boston would be required to close on May 1 because the manpower shortage has made such inspections impossible within the time limit.

The April 4 special session will be the second such meeting since Massachusetts shifted from annual to biennial sessions in 1939.

The first special session was held in January, 1942, to establish an emergency war fund to be used by the Governor and to expand the Governor's war powers.

Governor Saltonstall hopes to restrict the session to the soldiers' vote and public safety measures. However, several legislators have signified their intentions of seeking action on other issues, particularly additional State benefits for men and women in the armed services. For admission of measures beyond those submitted by the Governor, a four-fifths vote is necessary.

Governor Saltonstall said the soldiers' vote bill will contain 18 sections, covering the various phases of the problem.

On Monday April 3, the legislative committees on election laws, ways and means and public safety will be called into session to pave the way for the session.

Two New England States Connecticut and Vermont, have already held special sessions on the soldiers vote problem. A third, New Hampshire, is now holding a special session on the subject. Rhode Island is now in the process of changing its constitution to permit absentee voting by service men and women, while in Maine no special session is believed necessary to facilitate such balloting. Connecticut is now considering whether another special session will be necessary to validate use of Federal ballots.

On his call to Massachusetts Senators and Representatives to meet in special session Governor Saltonstall will include with his proclamation letters from Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State, and Commissioner Stokes, in which they will respectively point out the necessity of the voting and public safety measures.

Nation-Wide Survey Planned On Child Welfare Service

How many dependent, neglected and delinquent children in New England and the rest of the country are receiving care from government—federal, state and local—may be roughly ascertained this fall. Later some figures on how many more youngsters need care but are not getting it may also be assembled.

A regional conference concluding here today is setting up a procedure for bringing in this information. It is the last of a series of meetings held over the nation at the instance of the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor.

"We have very little data as to the extent to which welfare services are being provided for children," Edward E. Schwartz of Washington, Director of Statistical Research for the Children's Bureau, said. "We know more about the number of used cars than we do about the number of children who are receiving public services."

Mr. Schwartz, who called the Boston conference, also arranged for the sessions in other regions.

Census Dropped

In effect these gatherings are building up a substitute for a census of children under care. Such a census was taken by the federal government in 1933, and it was expected it would be repeated every 10 years. But last year the funds were not to be had, and the census was dropped.

"The data being obtained will have value for planning for welfare services in the postwar period," continued Mr. Schwartz. "The need for child care after the war may make a serious problem. If we learn something now about how many children are receiving and how many more need care, that may assist in estimating requirements for trained social workers and in relating these requirements to the establishment of adequate budgets.

"What we are working out here is a method of reporting to the Children's Bureau by the welfare departments of the states. We want to get better information about the children that are known to the state and local child caring agencies. Such information will be useful not only to the Children's Bureau but also to state and local agencies which are directly administering service to children.

"We hope to see this reporting put on an annual basis.

"Once we work out how to report in each state according to a uniform method, we can get the national picture.

Hope for Private Help

"In the long run we hope to enlist also the assistance of the private agencies giving service to children.

"Knowledge of the extent of the needs of children is essential, but we are not getting it. More detailed knowledge will stimulate the development of state and local programs for caring for children."

Mr. Schwartz added that the regional conferences had arrived at a general agreement as to ways of obtaining the information sought, and that he was encouraged by the outlook.

The new reporting system will be launched in July and within a month or two, he said, the Children's Bureau expects to have at least the preliminary returns.

Four states besides the six of New England are represented at today's session, which is being held at the Parker House. The conference covers all the seaboard states from Maine to Delaware.

Tobacco Field For All Girls Of 15 Opposed

"No investigation is needed to determine whether 15-year-old Boston school girls should be recruited to work in the tobacco fields of Connecticut—girls of this age shouldn't be allowed to go under any circumstances," Mrs. Hattie H. Smith, Assistant Commissioner of Labor and Industries for Massachusetts, declared here today.

Mrs. Smith, who is a mother herself, made this comment on the plan of the Boston School Committee to send a small investigating group to the Connecticut tobacco plantations. Recently the Committee approved the recruitment of high school girls from 15 to 18, but backed up when later learning that it had been given some misinformation.

"My experience is that girls of 15 can get homesick and into difficulties when far off from every one they know," Mrs. Smith said. "As for nine hours' work a day six days a week, our Boston girls of that age just don't know what that means.

"It would take intelligent people to help these young girls away from home and among strangers. Trained people of experience should be on hand to supervise them.

"However, regardless of whether or not such people would be available, I don't believe in our 15-year-old girls going on the tobacco fields. I don't think they belong there."

If the Boston school system is going to send 16-, 17- and 18-year-old girls to Connecticut, Mrs. Smith said that she felt the school authorities should certainly know where these girls would work and under what conditions.

"This situation needs women with real understanding of girls," she added. "I don't know whether they are going to be able to get people like that now. Is the School Committee sure this will be done? All this I feel should be considered."

The State Department of Labor and Industries, of which Mrs. Smith is an official, is one of the sources from which an investigator is to be named by the School Committee to investigate the Connecticut question.

Union Says 'No' to Overtime

Refusal to take $15 a week or more of overtime pay turned up today as a unique cause of possible plant closings in the leather center of New England.

Last Monday night the cellar workers of the Congress of Industrial Organizations voted at Peabody to "no longer work overtime" until the manufacturers agreed to negotiate a wage raise. Today brought the major hour of decision for tomorrow is the big overtime day.

If the C. I. O. cellar workers stick by their resolution, some leather plants will have to close tomorrow, if not this afternoon. The cellar or wet workers, who handle the first stages of the process of making leather, are a bottleneck. A leather factory can't keep going without them.

Since they voted Monday, some C. I. O. members have stuck by the no overtime plan, but others haven't. Meanwhile the rival union of leather workers, which belongs to the American Federation of Labor, has enthusiastically stood for overtime. Consequently in plants where the A. F. of L. group dominates, overtime pay has continued without question.

The business agent of the A. F. of L. union, James F. Dunn, last night telegraphed the New England War Labor Board urging it to step in immediately to prevent plant closings through refusal to work overtime. The manufacturers notified the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration of the dispute, and the Board set a hearing at the State House for next Monday morning, inviting a United States conciliator to be present.

The overtime problem came up after the C. I. O. cellar workers had asked the manufacturers for a raise in their basic wage from $33 to $50. They had already had a 33 per cent increase since January of 1941. Differences then arose about arbitration. The anti-overtime resolution was next voted as an expedient to bring pressure on the employers to move toward a wage boost.

Most of the C. I. O. cellar workers, who number several hundred, have been doing 48 to 52 hours a week, which means 8 to 12 hours overtime, and have been getting $45 to $50 as their weekly "take home" pay.

Those who stick by the novel union strategy of no overtime stand to lose, it is said, from $12 to $17 a week.

Wallace Faces Busy Sunday in Boston As Greek Independence Day Speaker

Vice-President Henry A. Wallace will be breakfast guest of the Thomas Jefferson Forum and the Demosthenes Democratic Club at the Hotel Touraine, Sunday morning at 9:15 at was announced today.

The Vice-President will be in Boston to address a Symphony Hall metting at 3 p. m. commemorating the anniversary of Greek independence. He will be entertained at a dinner given by the American Friends of Greece at the Harvard Club in the evening.

Among those scheduled to attend the Symphony Hall meeting are the Greek Ambassador to the United States, Cimon P. Diamantopoulos, and Archbishop Athenagoras.

Mr. Wallace is expected to arrive in Boston early Sunday morning and will go directly to the Ritz Carleton where a reception will be held prior to the Touraine breakfast. Among those expected to attend the breakfast are Robert E. Hannegan, National Chairman of the Democratic Party; Senator David I. Walsh; Representative John W. McCormack; and Mayor Tobin.

Leaders of the Greek community of Boston yesterday called on Governor Saltonstall at the State House to express their appreciation for the proclamation issued by the Governor proclaiming Sunday as Greek Independence Day.

Maine Democrats in Convention Told G. O. P. Can't Be Trusted With Peace

LEWISTON, Maine, March 24 (AP)—Mrs. Emma Guffey Miller, Pennsylvania's Democratic national committeewoman, told her Maine partisans today that the Republican Party couldn't be trusted "with the grave responsibility of peace" because, she said, it still, except for a small minority, was "the party of isolationism."

"It gives lip service to world cooperation and understanding," she declared in a prepared speech at the biennial Maine Democratic convention, "but it always has acted otherwise, and there are no indications it would act differently after the end of this war."

While the delegates listened to Mrs. Miller, the convention resolutions committee prepared for introduction a platform and a resolution committing the State's ten votes in the national convention to renomination of President Roosevelt.

The resolution, if adopted, would virtually duplicate the action of the 1940 state convention.

Speaking last night at a preconvention rally, former Gov. Louis J. Brann, the party's only two-term chief executive since the Civil War, declared that it was "the duty" not only of the Maine convention but of all the Democratic State conventions, to enact such a resolution.

"I can as easily conceive of the removal of Winston Churchill as Prime Minister of Great Britain as the defeat of Franklin Delano Roosevelt November next," he asserted.

A similar entreaty for backing for the President came from F. Harold Dubord of Waterville, national committeeman.

A prediction that the Democrats would win the presidential election next November "because the world requires it and destiny wills it" was made by Robert E. Hannegan, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, at the rally.

He said that "even some of the bitterest" of the President's critics acknowledged that the administration's handling of the war effort "has been an outstanding achievement."

Events Around Greater Boston

Saturday

Mrs. Sayward will speak on "French Paintings" in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. and at 2 p. m. She will speak on "Saints and Symbols." Both are free to the public.

The New England Museum of Natural History will show free movies on "Itchy Scratchy," a bear cub who makes friends with a dog on a Canadian hunting trip, at 11 a. m. and 3 p. m.

Jose A. Godoy will speak on "South America Today" at the Twentieth Century Association luncheon to be held at 3 Joy Street at 1 p. m. The public may attend free the 2 p. m. lectures.

"The Five-Hundred Hats of Bartholomew Cubbins" will be the tale that Miss Ruth Green will tell at the Story Hour in the Annex of the Children's Museum, Jamaica Plain, at 2:30 p. m. Open to children.

Harry Dubbs, violinist, and Luise Vosgerchien, pianist, will give a recital in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. Free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Political Rules Surveyed by OPA

Modification of local rulings against political activities by Office of Price Administration board members, to allow town meeting members to serve in future as volunteer OPA board members, was under consideration today by Eldon G. Shoup, Regional OPA Director.

Director Shoup, it is understood, has advised National Administrator Chester Bowles that he is appointing a committee, consisting of local board chairmen, selectmen, town meeting members, and others, to work out this matter.

C. Frank Waid

C. Frank Waid, of Belmont, who passed on yesterday, held the position of official photographer of the Massachusetts Legislature. He and his associates had photographed hundreds of members of the General Court.

Mr. Waid was active in Masonic circles and was a member of the DeMolay Commandery and of Aleppo Shrine. A native of Uxbridge, Ont., Mr. Waid came to this country 50 years ago. He was in business in Chicago and New York before he established his Boston studio 38 years ago. Mr. Waid's studio was located at 18 Newbury Street.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Fair—Colder

Boston and vicinity—Fair and slightly colder tonight. Saturday fair to partly cloudy with moderate fresh winds and moderate temperatures.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont—Fair and slightly colder tonight; Saturday partly cloudy with moderate to fresh winds and not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Conecticnut — Fair and slightly colder tonight; Saturday clear to partly cloudy with fresh winds and moderate temperatures.

Eastport to Block Island—Small craft warnings will be displayed to sunset.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 12:21 p. m.; height 11.3 feet.
Saturday, 12:45 a. m.; height 11.4 feet.

Harry A. Hageman

Harry A. Hageman, of Newton Highlands, who passed on yesterday, served as chief design engineer for the Tennessee Valley Authority, previous to his retirement two years ago. He had been building commissioner of Newton.

Born in Niagara Falls, N. Y., Mr. Hageman was graduated from Cornell University. He was in charge of construction at Fore River during World War I, and later was associated with Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation as a hydraulic engineer. He resigned from the Boston concern to become building commissioner of Newton and, in 1936, accepted a TVA post at Knoxville, Tenn.

Mr. Hageman was a member of the Boston City Club, the Massachusetts Society of Engineers, the American Society of Engineers, the Executive Club of Knoxville, the Highland Glee Club of Newton Highlands, and the Newton Highlands Congregational Church. He was also a member of Masonic bodies in Niagara Falls.

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C. I. O. Opens Stiff Assault On 'Little Steel' Formula

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 24—In a bold and vigorous frontal assault that included the White House, Congress and the National War Labor Board in its scope of attack, the Congress of Industrial Organizations here today turned both barrels loose on the "Little Steel" wage formula. Its demands before a special panel of the Labor Board, included not only a call for 17 cents more an hour for workers in the country-wide steel industry, but also pleas for a whole new deal in the equalization of sacrifices on the home front.

Using the special panel authorized by the NWLB to hear the C. I. O.-steel workers case as an audience, and the comfortably filled auditorium of the National Museum as a sounding board, C. I. O. President Philip Murray charged steel and other corporations with making "unprecedented profits" out of the war, and asserted that living costs are rising against controls that inequally and flexibly applied, while steel wages are frozen in the solid and unyielding ice of the "Little Steel" wage formula.

Battle Long Expected

The atmosphere of the auditorium was charged, for it has been known for weeks that the C. I. O. was preparing probably the most extensive wage case in American economic history, and this was the day for the start of its presentation.

Moreover, dramatic highlights had been given the affair in recent days by refusal of industry and American Federation of Labor representatives on the War Labor Board to permit the panel to head the C. I. O. case.

Industry members insisted that anything contemplating breach of the "Little Steel" formula, as the 17 cents' an hour increase certainly would, should be taken up with Congress, which passed the Stabilization Act that expires next June, and which is now under review for renewal.

A. F. of L. on Sidelines

A. F. of L. members had held out, reputedly because their own attempts to breach "Little Steel" had met White House rebuff. It is understood President Roosevelt feels any change in "Little Steel" must come from Congress.

Mr. Murray, speaking with a force and emphasis that suggested his many years close association with John L. Lewis, bitterly assailed the industry for its opposition, asserting, "There should be no corporate skulduggery while young men are dying in this war."

After reviewing the evolution of the "Little Steel" formula, which limits wage increases to 15 per cent above levels obtaining between Jan. 1, 1941, and May, 1942, Mr. Murray charged that experience has shown the formula creates wide disparities and is responsible for much unrest and dissension among American workers.

He dwelt on the fact that while steel workers, many of them skilled, had been able to get increases of only 5½ cents an hour, while members of the various building trade unions, some of them doing construction work in the very same mills, obtained from 22½ to 40 cents more an hour.

Leveled at NWLB

That criticism was, of course, leveled primarily at application of the law by the NWLB.

Then, Mr. Murray turned to Congress, insisting that whereas Congress had failed to pass taxes that were "realistic" in an anti-inflationary sense, and had not fixed rigid farm prices, or frozen corporation profits it should not contemplate freezing wages.

He then gave his interpretation of the Stabilization Act as a plan for having wages bear some relationship to the cost of living. That, Mr. Murray said was fine.

But the President and his NWLB had undertaken to freeze wages while other prices were not frozen, so that the flexible relationship had been lost and the workers of the country, especially in the steel industry, had suffered.

He seeks redress.

Paraguay Names New Ministers

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, March 24 (AP)—Paraguayan sources here suggested today that a crisis in the Cabinet of President Morinigo, which resulted in the resignation of three ministers two days ago, may have been precipitated by disagreement over the Government's recent action in recognizing the Farrell regime in Argentina.

It was pointed out here that two of those who resigned—Foreign Minister Luis Argana and Education Minister Sigfredo Gross Brown—were generally recognized as strongly sympathetic toward the United Nations.

(The United States and most of the other American Republics, as well as Britain, have withheld recognition from the Farrell regime.)

The crisis appeared today to have been resolved with the appointment of Cotor Horacio Chiriani, former President of the Supreme Court, as Foreign Minister and Dr. Juan Dario Quiroz as Education Minister.

Minister of Finance Rogelio Espiniza, who resigned with Señor Argana and Señor Brown, will continue in his post until April 1 when the new fiscal year begins.

Nisei Inductees Refuse to Train

FORT McCLELLAN, Ala., March 24 (AP)—Twenty-eight Japanese-American inductees who refused "to accept training under the American flag" are in the camp stockade awaiting courts-martial.

Brig. Gen. Wallace C. Philoon, Commanding General of the infantry replacement training center, said in a statement that "the men in question have lived for several years in Japan and have become indoctrinated with the military philosophy of that country."

The men were members of a special battalion formed here March 1 with personnel comprised principally of second generation Japanese-Americans. Actual training began March 20.

General Philoon said all other members of the battalion accepted training willingly. His office added there was no disorder attending removal of the men to the stockade. Further details were withheld.

Miss Perkins Says Youth Must Not Stay on Jobs

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AP)—Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins said that teen-age workers must not stay in the postwar labor market because adults will need the jobs.

Addressing the Labor Department's Children's Bureau Commission on children in wartime, she said she thought many of the workers now crowding industrial areas would "go back to the country."

Knits Sweater for a General

Associated Press

Eisenhower Takes 'About a Size 40'

Mrs. Florence Appel of Philadelphia, knits a sweater for Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower at the Salvation Army sewing room in Philadelphia March 22. General Eisenhower, in a letter to Mrs. Samuel Hepburn, Brigadier General of the Salvation Army, said he took "about a size 40."

McKellar Fight Against TVA Is Nearing Climax in Senate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 24—The Senate prepared to vote today on the McKellar restrictive amendment to the Tennessee Valley Authority appropriation bill after parliamentary points of order had been cleared up.

The TVA controversy grows out of a personal feud which powerfully entrenched Kenneth McKellar, for 28 years Senator from Tennessee, is waging against David E. Lilienthal, Chairman of TVA.

Senator McKellar was originally a supporter of Mr. Lilienthal but broke with him in the fall of 1941 when TVA proposed to build Douglas Dam on the French Broad River, threatening to flood truck farms supplying the Stokely Canneries, Senator McKellar's supporters.

The power from the proposed dam was urgently needed for the Aluminum Company works near Knoxville. Senator McKellar was able to block the dam till Pearl Harbor, arguing it should be built elsewhere. His animosity toward Mr. Lilienthal came into the open with this controversy, in which he was finally unsuccessful, and has blazed into one of the most spectacular which the Senate has seen.

Reaches Critical Point

Senator McKellar's opposition to Mr. Lilienthal has reached a point where he has parted company with Southern colleagues and where it is thought by some he may actually be endangering his own seat.

Senator Tom Stewart (D) of Tennessee opposes Senator McKellar's fight.

Those who have followed the developments in the Senate believe Mr. McKellar's hostility to Mr. Lilienthal, to whom he attributes political opposition, is implacable.

It has reached a point to cause concern among Senators of the TVA region who fear the non-political work of the seven-state agency will be jeopardized. Senator John H. Bankhead (D) of Alabama retaliated against the so-called McKellar "ripper amendments" with one of his own, to move the headquarters of the TVA from Knoxville, Tenn., to Alabama.

This alarmed Knoxville citizens, and the Tennessee voters appear to be concerned over the unusual McKellar battle, in which Mr. Lilienthal has remained silent.

Fails to Show Attack

Challenged this week by Senator Lister Hill (D) of Alabama to support his charge that Mr. Lilienthal has attacked him politically, Senator McKellar called for, and hastily thumbed through scrap books while the Senate waited, but was unable to find any place in the Lilienthal speeches where his name had been mentioned. Later some Senators expressed off-the-record surprise at the spectacle.

Yesterday, in a carefully calculated parliamentary maneuver, Senator McKellar agreed to drop 15 of the 16 amendments, to concentrate on one, dealing with appropriations.

One of the dropped amendments would have required all TVA employees over $4,500 to come to the Senate, meaning Senator McKellar, for confirmation, effectively turning TVA patronage over to the McKellar-Crump political machine.

The single amendment retained would deny TVA the use of its receipts from power sales, causing TVA to come to Congress annually for all its money, and in effect putting it under the domination of Senator McKellar, who rules the powerful Senate Appropriations Committee, of which he is Chairman, with an iron rod.

Got Through Senate Once

Senator McKellar argues that the proposed change in the TVA financial setup is part of the congressional drive to free the Legislature from the Executive and eliminate "blank checks." He tacked the same financial rider on the 1942 appropriation bill, got it through the Senate, but was defeated in the House without even a record vote.

TVA supporters argue that it does not have a "blank check" and that the receipts from operations, instead of being turned into the Treasury, should continue to go into construction work hitherto authorized by Congress, giving it the same flexibility that utility companies enjoy. Instead of requiring congressional approval for a new transformer, insulator or power pole, TVA can manage this side of the business itself. Mr. Lilienthal has publicly argued for the present financial setup, and to that extent has entered politics.

Young Editors Told to Check Wartime News

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 24—Student editors from 23 states and Canada are on hand here in force to discuss "Working for Victory, Planning for Peace" at the 20th annual Columbia Scholastic Press Association on the Columbia University campus.

The three-day convention opened yesterday in the McMillin Academic theater, where a capacity audience of students of elementary and high school age from among the 2,300 here for the sessions heard William E. Haskell, assistant to the President of the New York Herald Tribune urge the intelligent reading of newspapers and warn against predictions and rumors.

"There are no editors in America, even less a radio commentator, who knows more than the man and woman who has read the newspaper intelligently that morning," Mr. Haskell told his audience of students who are attending clinics and conferences devoted to the analysis of school publications.

No commentator can tell when the war will be over, he asserted, warning "when such people predict what will happen, put your hand over your watch, for he is not an honest man."

"The function of journalism is to chronicle an event which has occurred and to chronicle it accurately," he added.

Edgar V. M. Gilbert, overseas club director of the American Red Cross recently returned from North Africa, described war as not romantic but "dull as dishwater," and urged the editors and reporters of school publications to help alleviate the boredom of the servicemen overseas by writing V-mail letters every day.

School publications of 43 states, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Alaska, and Canada received awards in the newspaper-magazine contest of the Association. Approximately 800 school periodicals received awards on the basis of news and editorial handling, make-up and typography.

Delegates at today's morning session are slated to hear Frank C. Clough, of the Office of Censorship, and William Meirick of the War Production Board discuss problems of the war effort as seen from the standpoint of their particular work.

Sectional meetings in the afternoon are to be devoted to technical problems of newspapers and magazines, with King Rogers of the New York Herald Tribune discussing typography.

The convention will terminate Saturday with a luncheon at the Hotel Astor here.

Federal Employees Increase in January

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 24

The Federal Government had 2,820,036 employees at the end of January, an increase of 8,224 over December, the Civil Service Commission reported yesterday.

The increase reversed a generally downward trend since last June, when Federal employment was 3,002,453. Most agencies decreased employment in January, but there was an increase of 10,760 in the number of Navy Department employees. The Commission said the increase was in "time-wage" employees—those employed on hourly wages, as in Navy yards or on construction.

Parties Clash on Charges Of AAA Coercion in Draft

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP)—Charges of "politics" came from Democratic quarters today after the House voted tentatively to prohibit payment of federal salaries to any person who demands that farmers join the AAA program as a condition of draft deferment or to obtain priorities on fuel or farm machinery.

An amendment to that effect offered by Representative Forest A. Harness (R) of Indiana to the agriculture supply bill, was adopted 93 to 65 with the Republicans voting almost solidly for it. The vote, taken after several members told the House that farmers had complained of "coercion," was subject to a roll call, possibly today.

Representative Malcolm C. Tarver (D) of Georgia termed the Harness amendment "a political gesture" and declared if there had been any "coercion" it was an isolated incident by a minor government official acting contrary to the policy of his superiors.

An investigation into charges that farmers have been forced to sign up as Agricultural Adjustment Agency members or be denied draft deferments and gasoline priorities will be started by a House Military Subcommittee Monday. Selective Service, AAA and price control officials are expected to be called.

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C. I. O. Opens Stiff Assault On 'Little Steel' Formula

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 24—In a bold and vigorous frontal assault that included the White House, Congress and the National War Labor Board in its scope of attack, the Congress of Industrial Organizations here today turned both barrels loose on the "Little Steel" wage formula. Its demands before a special panel of the Labor Board, included not only a call for 17 cents more an hour for workers in the country-wide steel industry, but also pleas for a whole new deal in the equalization of sacrifices on the home front.

Using the special panel authorized by the NWLB to hear the C. I. O.-steel workers case as an audience, and the comfortably filled auditorium of the National Museum as a sounding board, C. I. O. President Philip Murray charged steel and other corporations with making "unprecedented profits" out of the war, and asserted that living costs are rising against controls that inequally and flexibly applied, while steel wages are frozen in the solid and unyielding ice of the "Little Steel" wage formula.

Battle Long Expected

The atmosphere of the auditorium was charged, for it has been known for weeks that the C. I. O. was preparing probably the most extensive wage case in American economic history, and this was the day for the start of its presentation.

Moreover, dramatic highlights had been given the affair in recent days by refusal of industry and American Federation of Labor representatives on the War Labor Board to permit the panel to head the C. I. O. case.

Industry members insisted that anything contemplating breach of the "Little Steel" formula, as the 17 cents an hour increase certainly would, should be taken up with Congress, which passed the Stabilization Act that expires next June, and which is now under review for renewal.

A. F. of L. on Sidelines

A. F. of L. members had held out, reputedly because their own attempts to breach "Little Steel" had met White House rebuff. It is understood President Roosevelt feels any change in "Little Steel" must come from Congress.

Mr. Murray, speaking with a force and emphasis that suggested his many years close association with John L. Lewis, bitterly assailed the industry for its opposition, asserting, "There should be no corporate skulduggery while young men are dying in this war."

After reviewing the evolution of the "Little Steel" formula, which limits wage increases to 15 per cent above levels obtaining between Jan. 1, 1941, and May, 1942, Mr. Murray charged that experience has shown the formula creates wide disparities and is responsible for much unrest and dissension among American workers.

He dwelt on the fact that while steel workers, many of them skilled, had been able to get increases of only 5½ cents an hour, while members of the various building trade unions, some of them doing construction work in the very same mills, obtained from 22½ to 40 cents more an hour.

Leveled at NWLB

That criticism was, of course, leveled primarily at application of the law by the NWLB.

Then, Mr. Murray turned to Congress, insisting that whereas Congress had failed to pass taxes that were "realistic" in an anti-inflationary sense, and had not fixed rigid farm prices, or frozen corporation profits it should not contemplate freezing wages.

He then gave his interpretation of the Stabilization Act as a plan for having wages bear some relationship to the cost of living. That, Mr. Murray said was fine.

But the President and his NWLB had undertaken to freeze wages while other prices were not frozen, so that the flexible relationship had been lost and the workers of the country, especially in the steel industry, had suffered.

He seeks redress.

Paraguay Names New Ministers

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, March 24 (AP)—Paraguayan sources here suggested today that a crisis in the Cabinet of President Morinigo, which resulted in the resignation of three ministers two days ago, may have been precipitated by disagreement over the Government's recent action in recognizing the Farrell regime in Argentina.

It was pointed out here that two of those who resigned—Foreign Minister Luis Argana and Education Minister Sigfredo Gross Brown—were generally recognized as strongly sympathetic toward the United Nations.

(The United States and most of the other American Republics, as well as Britain, have withheld recognition from the Farrell regime.)

The crisis appeared today to have been resolved with the appointment of Cotor Horacio Chiriani, former President of the Supreme Court, as Foreign Minister and Dr. Juan Dario Quiroz as Education Minister.

Minister of Finance Rogelio Espiniza, who resigned with Señor Argana and Señor Brown, will continue in his post until April 1 when the new fiscal year begins.

Nisei Inductees Refuse to Train

FORT McCLELLAN, Ala., March 24 (AP)—Twenty-eight Japanese-American inductees who refused "to accept training under the American flag" are in the camp stockade awaiting courts-martial.

Brig. Gen. Wallace C. Philoon, Commanding General of the infantry replacement training center, said in a statement that "the men in question have lived for several years in Japan and have become indoctrinated with the military philosophy of that country."

The men were members of a special battalion formed here March 1 with personnel comprised principally of second generation Japanese-Americans. Actual training began March 20.

General Philoon said all other members of the battalion accepted training willingly. His office added there was no disorder attending removal of the men to the stockade. Further details were withheld.

Miss Perkins Says Youth Must Not Stay on Jobs

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AP)—Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins said that teen-age workers must not stay in the postwar labor market because adults will need the jobs.

Addressing the Labor Department's Children's Bureau Commission on children in wartime, she said she thought many of the workers now crowding industrial areas would "go back to the country."

Knits Sweater for a General

Associated Press

Eisenhower Takes 'About a Size 40'

Mrs. Florence Appel of Philadelphia, knits a sweater for Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower at the Salvation Army sewing room in Philadelphia March 22. General Eisenhower, in a letter to Mrs. Samuel Hepburn, Brigadier General of the Salvation Army, said he took "about a size 40."

McKellar Fight Against TVA Is Nearing Climax in Senate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 24—The Senate prepared to vote today on the McKellar restrictive amendment to the Tennessee Valley Authority appropriation bill after parliamentary points of order had been cleared up.

The TVA controversy grows out of a personal feud which powerfully entrenched Kenneth McKellar, for 28 years Senator from Tennessee, is waging against David E. Lilienthal, Chairman of TVA.

Senator McKellar was originally a supporter of Mr. Lilienthal but broke with him in the fall of 1941 when TVA proposed to build Douglas Dam on the French Broad River, threatening to flood truck farms supplying the Stokely Canneries, Senator McKellar's supporters.

The power from the proposed dam was urgently needed for the Aluminum Company works near Knoxville. Senator McKellar was able to block the dam till Pearl Harbor, arguing it should be built elsewhere. His animosity toward Mr. Lilienthal came into the open with this controversy, in which he was finally unsuccessful, and has blazed into one of the most spectacular which the Senate has seen.

Reaches Critical Point

Senator McKellar's opposition to Mr. Lilienthal has reached a point where he has parted company with Southern colleagues and where it is thought by some he may actually be endangering his own seat.

Senator Tom Stewart (D) of Tennessee opposes Senator McKellar's fight.

Those who have followed the developments in the Senate believe Mr. McKellar's hostility to Mr. Lilienthal, to whom he attributes political opposition, is implacable.

It has reached a point to cause concern among Senators of the TVA region who fear the non-political work of the seven-state agency will be jeopardized. Senator John H. Bankhead (D) of Alabama retaliated against the so-called McKellar "ripper amendments" with one of his own, to move the headquarters of the TVA from Knoxville, Tenn., to Alabama.

This alarmed Knoxville citizens, and the Tennessee voters appear to be concerned over the unusual McKellar battle, in which Mr. Lilienthal has remained silent.

Fails to Show Attack

Challenged this week by Senator Lister Hill (D) of Alabama to support his charge that Mr. Lilienthal has attacked him politically, Senator McKellar called for, and hastily thumbed through scrap books while the Senate waited, but was unable to find any place in the Lilienthal speeches where his name had been mentioned. Later some Senators expressed off-the-record surprise at the spectacle.

Yesterday, in a carefully calculated parliamentary maneuver, Senator McKellar agreed to drop 15 of the 16 amendments, to concentrate on one, dealing with appropriations.

One of the dropped amendments would have required all TVA employees over $4,500 to come to the Senate, meaning Senator McKellar, for confirmation, effectively turning TVA patronage over to the McKellar-Crump political machine.

The single amendment retained would deny TVA the use of its receipts from power sales, causing TVA to come to Congress annually for all its money, and in effect putting it under the domination of Senator McKellar, who rules the powerful Senate Appropriations Committee, of which he is Chairman, with an iron rod.

Got Through Senate Once

Senator McKellar argues that the proposed change in the TVA financial setup is part of the congressional drive to free the Legislature from the Executive and eliminate "blank checks." He tacked the same financial rider on the 1942 appropriation bill, got it through the Senate, but was defeated in the House without even a record vote.

TVA supporters argue that it does not have a "blank check" and that the receipts from operations, instead of being turned into the Treasury, should continue to go into construction work hitherto authorized by Congress, giving it the same flexibility that utility companies enjoy. Instead of requiring congressional approval for a new transformer, insulator or power pole, TVA can manage this side of the business itself. Mr. Lilienthal has publicly argued for the present financial setup, and to that extent has entered politics.

Young Editors Told to Check Wartime News

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 24—Student editors from 23 states and Canada are on hand here in force to discuss "Working for Victory, Planning for Peace" at the 20th annual Columbia Scholastic Press Association on the Columbia University campus.

The three-day convention opened yesterday in the McMillin Academic theater, where a capacity audience of students of elementary and high school age from among the 2,300 here for the sessions heard William E. Haskell, assistant to the President of the New York Herald Tribune urge the intelligent reading of newspapers and warn against predictions and rumors.

"There are no editors in America, even less a radio commentator, who knows more than the man and woman who has read the newspaper intelligently that morning," Mr. Haskell told his audience of students who are attending clinics and conferences devoted to the analysis of school publications.

No commentator can tell when the war will be over, he asserted, warning "when such people predict what will happen, put your hand over your watch, for he is not an honest man."

"The function of journalism is to chronicle an event which has occurred and to chronicle it accurately," he added.

Edgar V. M. Gilbert, overseas club director of the American Red Cross recently returned from North Africa, described war as not romantic but "dull as dishwater," and urged the editors and reporters of school publications to help alleviate the boredom of the servicemen overseas by writing V-mail letters every day.

School publications of 43 states, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Alaska, and Canada received awards in the newspaper-magazine contest of the Association. Approximately 800 school periodicals received awards on the basis of news and editorial handling, make-up and typography.

Delegates at today's morning session are slated to hear Frank C. Clough, of the Office of Censorship, and William Meirick of the War Production Board discuss problems of the war effort as seen from the standpoint of their particular work.

Sectional meetings in the afternoon are to be devoted to technical problems of newspapers and magazines, with King Rogers of the New York Herald Tribune discussing typography.

The convention will terminate Saturday with a luncheon at the Hotel Astor here.

Federal Employees Increase in January

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 24

The Federal Government had 2,820,036 employees at the end of January, an increase of 8,224 over December, the Civil Service Commission reported yesterday.

The increase reversed a generally downward trend since last June, when Federal employment was 3,002,453. Most agencies decreased employment in January, but there was an increase of 10,760 in the number of Navy Department employees. The Commission said the increase was in "time-wage" employees—those employed on hourly wages, as in Navy yards or on construction.

Parties Clash on Charges Of AAA Coercion in Draft

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP)—Charges of "politics" came from Democratic quarters today after the House voted tentatively to prohibit payment of federal salaries to any person who demands that farmers join the AAA program as a condition of draft deferment or to obtain priorities on fuel or farm machinery.

An amendment to that effect offered by Representative Forest A. Harness (R) of Indiana to the agriculture supply bill, was adopted 93 to 65 with the Republicans voting almost solidly for it. The vote, taken after several members told the House that farmers had complained of "coercion," was subject to a roll call, possibly today.

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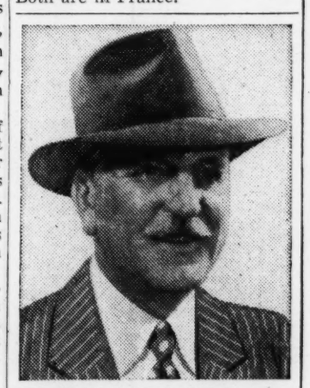

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'Cover Girl' and 'Desert Song'—Roland Hayes

Rita Hayworth in Film At the State and Orpheum

Rita Hayworth is not only a very pretty girl; she is also an expert dancer. Full advantage has been taken of both those facts in the elaborate Technicolor backstage musical, "Cover Girl," which came Thursday to the State and Orpheum. Gene Kelly's ability as a dancer has likewise been turned to good account. And so has Phil Silvers' genial talent as a comedian. To all these assets have been added an expensive production and attractive color photography.

Miss Hayworth and Mr. Kelly, both of whom are likable entertainers, are almost able to make you forget the familiarity of the story. He is the proprietor of a modest Brooklyn night club—modest, that is to say, as measured by Hollywood standards. But one should not be too literal about such things. She (Miss Hayworth) is his best girl and the brightest jewel in the chorus of his show, though anyone in the audience could tell him that she is not long to remain in such obscurity.

A contest for the honor of being photographed as a magazine cover girl serves as the means of making her famous, and also—it's happened before in the movies—of bringing a misunderstanding between the two lovers. But, without going into too much detail, you may be assured that the chasm will be bridged before the fade-out, however perilously close to the deadline the hour may seem to be drawing.

The story is good-naturedly told and serves mainly as a means of introducing the real entertainment. What counts is Miss Hayworth doing a song or dance, either in company with the Messrs. Kelly and Silvers, or by herself. Mr. Kelly has some tricky numbers too in one of which he steps out both as himself and as his shadow. If anything were needed to prove to movie audiences his nimbleness of foot, this should do it. Mr. Silvers is not above a bit of tapping, but his forte is as a funny man. The songs, by the way, come from first-rate sources—the tunes by Jerome Kern and lyrics by Ira Gershwin.

Otto Kruger has one of the important roles as a magazine editor who had once been in love with the grandmother of the night club heroine. Eve Arden—with that air of polite boredom which is one of her screen trademarks—is likewise conspicuous. And Lee Bowman plays the inevitable rich rival for the night club girl's hand, as briskly and confidently as though he really thought he had a chance to win. Fifteen cover girls" are listed in the cast, but they do not have a great deal to do with the story.

E. F. M.

'Desert Song'

As handsome a product of Technicolor, probably, as the screen has yet shown is "The Desert Song," Warner Brothers' new film version of Sigmund Romberg's operetta, at the Metropolitan.

Previously made by Warners in 1929, the new version is practically a new entertainment. The story has been brought up to date by making interest center around a German plot to get control of the Trans-Sahara Railroad through a board of dummy French directors. The operetta form of the original no longer dominates the picture. The story is told with the freedom of a first-rate Western, with horseback pursuits and battle skirmishes among rocky hills that might be in Bryce Canyon. The Riffs defy the French authorities, who have Bruce Cabot for their leader, until the German scheme is uncovered.

Color is lusciously employed in shots of the oriental bazaars, streets, concert halls, and markets of Morocco, with their brilliant costumes and banks of flowers. Again and again there are stirring panoramas of Riff horsemen galloping across red sand dunes under the blue sky. In the interiors a pictorial effect of depth has been attained by clever use of color lighting. There are several interludes of native dancing, with drumming accompaniments that are fascinating of their kind. Still other forms of entertainment are introduced in the music hall setting which is the scene for some of the action.

Dennis Morgan, who can sing as well as act, has the part of the mysterious disguised leader of the Riffs, El Kobar, really the pianist of the orchestra which plays in the music hall. Most of Romberg's score, together with added numbers, finds employment keeping the musical interest high throughout the action.

Irene Manning is attractive as Margot, the music hall singer, and Lynne Overman gets a good deal of laughter out of the part of a newspaper correspondent who has to adopt ingenious devices to get his dispatches past the censor. Other important parts are played by Fritz Leiber, George Renavent, Egon Brecher, Duncan Renaldo, Albert Morin, Gene Lockhart, Faye Emerson, Jack LaRue, and Victor Francon.

'Action in Arabia'

George Sanders as a sort of combination Richard Harding Davis and Sherlock Holmes provides an entertaining version of a newspaperman in "Action in Arabia," at the RKO Boston.

Mr. Sanders' flair for caustic wit and elegant manners makes him just the journalist to toss into the midst of a spy plot, there to upset all the plans of Nazi agents seeking to stir up the Arabs against the Allied Nations. Add to the intrigue, secret agents of the Free French, renegade Arabs, and a liberal quantity of melodrama, and you have a suitable atmosphere in mysterious Damascus to call forth Mr. Sanders' best talents as Gordon. His abilities in graceful romance are not neglected, and the heroine is naturally graceful that Gordon sees at a glance that she is not the dubious person she seems.

Virginia Bruce plays the lady with finesse; H. B. Warner is impressive as the spark-plug of the Fascists; Robert Armstrong is properly sheepish as the hatchet man whom Gordon sniffs at as unworthy of his best come-backs; Gene Lockhart plays another of those weaklings that have almost become his specialty; and Mike Ansera is impressive as a native chief.

Progress

Harold Haugh

Tenor soloist for the Handel and Haydn Society's presentation of Bach's "St. Matthew" Passion in Symphony Hall Sunday evening.

Tenor Heard in Wide Range Of Songs at Symphony Hall

By Winthrop P. Tryon

It is a question of near and far, rather than of loud and soft, with Roland Hayes, tenor, who appeared in Symphony Hall last evening, Reginald Boardman accompanying at the piano. Such is the peculiar command of tone this vocalist possesses, the degrees measure in terms of extent instead of volume, or at any rate seem to. It is not to be described as crescendo and diminuendo in the language of the old bel canto. Quite otherwise, the contrast has the effect of sound close by, and sound at a distance.

That is a quirk of individuality that gets into the art of song, perhaps by the executant's design and perhaps not. But in any case, Mr. Hayes, without breaking particular rules, controls his sonorities after a fashion all his own. He gives them depth, reach, and perspective.

Call it illusion if we will, but that is only to affirm its value as something original and in the line of true expression. Take him in one of his off-the-record pieces at this time—Aria from Massenet's "Manon," given, as he explained, by request. Exquisitely interpreted as a piece of music, yet in no way dramatic or in the tradition of French opéra-comique, it was a study in tone, now right at hand and now far off. It produced no impression whatever of a character reciting lines in a play. Even with the text pretty distinctly enunciated, the music was an abstraction. The words had no theatric force.

The occasion hardly proved to be, then, a recital in the accepted definition. Whether airs by Handel, Bach, Mozart and Arne, or songs by Schubert and Debussy, what listeners heard was Mr. Hayes interpreting melodies of various types and schools in a style out of ordinary classifications, though perfectly standard in technique, in quality, and in taste.

Possibly the whole thing has developed from Mr. Hayes' singing of Negro spirituals, with a group of which he concluded his program. Certainly he is unsurpassed in his treatment of them. He was the first artist to make the concert public understand that the spiritual is a serious musical type, and he has become a master at arranging them for solo use.

A committee interested in the George Washington Carver Foundation, Tuskeegee Institute, Alabama, got up the concert. Proceeds were dedicated to the Foundation's fund.

Buffalo Bill for Screen

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

Five years ago Harry Sherman, producer, and William Wellman, director, and Joel McCrea decided to bring the story of William F. Cody to the screen. They decided also not to do it until they could do it "right."

The Twentieth Century-Fox production, "Buffalo Bill," which they are just completing, is not the story as a twentieth century Francis Parkman might have told it. It is in historical perspective with most of the movie productions of the "Old West" which have preceded it. It is photographed in Technicolor, and due weight has been given to the romantic aspects of the yarn.

The story, by Frank Winch, has been put in screen form by Aeneas MacKenzie, Clements Ripley, and Cecile Kramer. The cast includes Mr. McCrea as Buffalo Bill, Maureen O'Hara as his wife, Linda Darnell, Thomas Mitchell, Edgar Buchanan, Anthony Quinn, and some others.

Mr. McCrea has announced that this will be his last screen production for "the duration." He is to do war work of some sort, but is not at liberty to reveal what it will be until later. As soon as the picture is finished he goes overseas to entertain the troops, and returns from that to enter the new work. Meantime, he continues to run, by proxy, his cattle ranch near Los Angeles.

Miss O'Hara, who has been in this country only four years, cannot be expected to appreciate all the overtones her part will have for the American public, brought up on stories of Buffalo Bill, and at least so far as the older generation is concerned, accustomed to seeing him in his Wild West Shows. But she doesn't think that should make Americans think she never heard of her screen husband.

"He came to England, too, you know," she says.

Miss Darnell is having in the present production her first experience as the woman who doesn't "get her man." She has been asking for such parts for some time, and had even let it be known that she might retire from the screen if she didn't get something more substantial than the romantic leads she has been having. She plays the role of an Indian girl in love with Cody.

Thomas Mitchell is Ned Buntline, a real character who wrote the Buffalo Bill dime novels and who actually was with Cody in some of his adventures.

William Wellman, the director, says he doesn't believe in documentary approach to a picture of this sort, and in the case of Buffalo Bill wouldn't attempt it under any circumstances. The Cody legend, he says, has been obscured by so many tall tales in the more than 20,000,000 words written about Buffalo Bill that it would be impossible to find the skein of the real story.

Pareah Canyon, Utah, was the location chosen by the picture company for the production, largely because of Mr. Sherman's liking for actual locations for stories of the West. The canyon was flooded most of the time the company was there, and it finally occurred to someone to ask the Indians with the troupe what Pareah meant. It meant, they said, mud.

Hayes at Museum

Roland Hayes, tenor, will give the free Victory Concert for members of the armed forces at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts on Sunday, at 4 p. m., assisted by Viviane Bertolami, violinist, and Reginald Boardman, pianist.

Rudolf Serkin, pianist, Eleanor Steber of the Metropolitan Opera, and Jan Smerterlin, pianist, will appear in the two final Victory programs of the season—Mr. Serkin, on April 9; Miss Steber and Mr. Smerterlin the following Sunday, April 16.

Piston Symphony No. 2

Walter Piston's Symphony No. 2 is billed for first presentation at the Boston Symphony Orchestra's concerts of April 6 (Thursday, instead of Friday, afternoon) and April 8 (Saturday evening) in Symphony Hall.

G. Wallace Woodworth is taking the conductorship for the week. Along with the Piston work, Mr. Woodworth is offering what is catalogued as Haydn's Symphony in D minor, No. 80, being a restoration shaped up from pages of instrumental parts by Alfred Einstein. Rudolf Serkin will take part in a performance of the Beethoven "Emperor" Piano Concerto No. 5.

Next week the Symphony men make their last trip of the season down New York way.

Talks on Opera

Operalogues by Boris Goldovsky in anticipation of the Metropolitan Opera season in Boston are set for Tuesday, March 28, for "Bohème" and "Faust," and Thursday, March 30, "Aïda." Place, Sheraton Room of the Copley-Plaza; time, 4:30.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight, 6:30 p.m., Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"Mary Marlin": sk.	Morton Downey, songs	"A Woman of America"	Sheelah Carter, news	Mystery Melodies
3:15	Caribbean: Drama	"A to Z in Novelty"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Concert orchestra	Mystery Melodies
3:30	News; Snapshots	Red Cross program:	'Pepper Young's Family'	Yankee House Party:	"Cowboy Jamboree"
3:45	"Help Wanted"	speaker; music	'Right to Happiness"	Variety show; orch	"Kick Conga"
4:00	Broadway Matinee:	Popular music program	"Backstage Wife"	Walter Compton, news	News; Chuck Foster's Or
4:15	guest stars; News	Newscast	"Stella Dallas": sketch	Musical Roundup	Chuck Foster's Orch
4:30	Girl's Club of Air	Musical Poll of Hits	'Lorenzo Jones': sketch	Bob Stanley's Orch	Benny Goodman's Or
4:45	Red Cross Service	Musical Poll of Hits	"Young Widder Brown"	Bob Stanley's Orch	J. Manning, troubadour
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	"Easy Rhythms"	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; S. Donahue's Or.
5:15	Gracie Fields Int.	"Dick Tracy": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	"Archie Andrews": dr	"Journey to Ireland"
5:30	Arthur Godfrey	Jack Armstrong: sketch	"Just Plain Bill"	"Chick Carter": sketch	"Journey to Ireland"
5:45	American Women	"Captain Midnight": sk	'Front Page Farrell": sk	"Superman": sketch	News service
6:00	News comments	Terry and the Pirates	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Red Cross Pgm.
6:15	Lynn Murray's Show	Newscast	K Ivers; Swingcopators	Digest; Snapshots	Moment Musicale
6:30	"Musically Yours"	"Jerry and Sky"	Guest Star Theater	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Waltz Time; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	"The Adventures of	Fred Waring's Orch	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch
7:15	Claire Niesen: dr.	Nero Wolfe": drama	J. W. Vandercook, news	'Parade'; 'Terry's Tunes'	Richard Salinger, news
7:30	Friday on Br'dway:	"The Lone Ranger":	"Yankee Yarns"	Ask Your OPA: Round-	Joseph Tall: Variety
7:45	soloist; orchestra	western drama	John Barry, comment	table: Question R'ndup	Joseph Tall: Variety
8:00	Kate Smith Hour:	Paul Neilson, news	Lucille Manners: Ross	Cecil Brown, news	'Excursions in Science'
8:15	Akim Tamiroff in	"Parker Family": dr.	Graham; P Black's Or	Fulton Oursler Reports	Paul Mann's Orchestra
8:30	'Quality of Mercy'	Meet Your Navy: music	Hit Parade: Lulu Bates	'Freedom of Opportuni-	Tommy Carr's Orch
8:45	orchestra; News	var. show; Interviews	soloist; orchestra	ty': drama; guests	Doug Garron's Orch
9:00	"It Pays to Be Ig-	"Gang Busters": sketch	Waltz Time; F. Munn;	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Rich-
9:15	norant": comedy	"Gang Busters": sketch	E. MacGregor; chorus	"Believe It or Not"	ard Strauss' "Sinfonia
9:30	That Brewster Boy	Tommy Dorsey's Orch	"People Are Funny";	Double or Nothing from	Domestica"
9:45	That Brewster Boy	Dance orchestra; Dr.	Quiz; Art Linkletter	SS Gripsholm: Inters.	Classical Album
10:00	Moore-Durante An-	Sammy Eisen's Orch	Amos 'n' Andy, comedy	Cedric Foster, news	News service
10:15	niversary program	Top of the Evening	guest: Victor Moore	Sunny Skylar, songs	Beyond Victory
10:30	Stage Door Canteen	The Symphonette, with	Sports Newsreel guest	Del Courtney's Orch	Woody Herman's Orch.
10:45	Stage Door Canteen	M. Piastro, conductor	Gov. Thomas E. Dewey	Parade; Music; Weather	Harry James's Orch
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Sammy Kaye's Orch
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Allen Roth's Orch.	Weather; Bump Hadley	Sports program	Johnny Long's Orch
11:30	"Mrs. Miniver": dr	Fishermen's program	Music You Want	Guy Lombardo's Orch	Day's End: music
11:45	"Mrs Miniver": dr	D'Artega presents; News	Music You Want	Guy Lombardo's Orch	Day's End: News

Saturday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Musical Alarm Clock	News; Musical program	Organ; Weather; Music	
7:15	News; Cowboy songs	Newscast	Music; Weather	News service	
7:30	Music; News	Musical Alarm Clock	News service	"Breakfast Band Box"	N E Fellowship: religious
7:45	News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	The King's Men	"Cavalcade"; Talk	N E Fellowship: religious
8:00	News of the World	News summary	"The Wax Museum"	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Melody Time	"The Wax Museum"	'George & Dixie'; News	Newsreel of the Air
8:30	High School Parade	"From the Hymnal"	News service	Saturday Encores	Newsreel of the Air
8:45	"Hannah": News	Newscast	Morning Musical	Encores; Weather	Newsreel of the Air
9:00	P. Fortescue Inter.	"Breakfast Club"	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	"Help Wanted"	"Breakfast Club"	John Seagle, hymns	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Gardener's Clinic	"Breakfast Club"	"Now Is the Time": dr;	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time
9:45	Food Fair	"Breakfast Club"	Women in Arm. Forces	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time
10:00	'Youth on Parade':	Civil Service Program	"Off the Record"	News; "Tune Factory"	Newsboys Club of Air
10:15	music; drama	"Old-Time Melodies"	Ambassador J. Winant	"Yankee Tune Factory"	J. Grossman, talk
10:30	Mary Lee Taylor:	Fishermen's program	Home Decorating Talks	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Joe Rubin's Discoveries
10:45	Homemaking talks	ABC's of OPA	Bob Becker's Pet Parade	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Concert Melodies
11:00	News; Nila Mack's	The Singing Bees	'Hook 'n' Ladder Follies'	Children's Bible Hour	Musical program
11:15	"Let's Pretend"	Allen Roth's Orchestra	Or.; Ralph Dumke, mc	Children's Bible Hour	John Kiley, organ
11:30	"Fashions in Ra-	Legion Auxiliary talk	'Lighted Window': dr.	Children's Bible Hour	"Music for You"
11:45	tions": B. Burke	Air Express Music	with Fulton Oursler	Children's Bible Hour	News service
12:00	Theater of Today:	Newscast	News; Man on the Farm	Organ recital	Musical program
12:15	Jane Cowl	Bond Wagon Quiz	Man on the Farm	News service	Musical program
12:30	Stars Over Holly-	National Farm & Home	Man on the Farm; News	Musical Roundup	Italian drama: music
12:45	wood: M. Rev'olds	Milton Eisenhower spkr	Weather; Liebert	Musical Roundup	Italian drama: music
1:00	Grand Central Sta-	Andrini Continentals	'Here's to Youth': dr.	Studio speaker	Italian Melodies
1:15	tion: dr.; News	"Three Romeos": songs	"Boomtown"	Musical Roundup	Invitation to Opera
1:30	Country Journal	"A to Z in Novelty"	"The Baxters": drama	Vincent Lopez' Orch	Parade of Bands
1:45	Country Journal	Fishermen's program	News service	Vincent Lopez' Orch	Parade of Bands
2:00	'Of Men & Books':	Metropolitan Opera:	First Service Command	Spelling Bee: City of	You Shall Have Music,
2:15	J T Frederick, con	Mascagni's "Cavalleria	Performance: mus.; dr.	Boston Finals; from	You Shall Have Music,
2:30	News service	Rusticana"; Ella Flesh;	Weekend Function	Faneuil Hall	Leatherneck Parade
2:45	Caribbean: Greek	Mona Paulee; Armand	Weekend Function	Spelling Bee: City of	News service
3:00	Youth Agencies:	Tokatyan; Francesco	N E Junior Town Meet-	Boston Finals; from	Mystery Melodies
3:15	Roundtable	Valentino; Thelma Vo-	ing	Faneuil Hall	Mystery Melodies
3:30	Philadelphia Orch.:	tipka; Leoncavallo's "I	Adventures in Research	Spelling Bee: City of	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	Eugene Ormandy	Pagliacci"; Licia Alba-	"Men Make the Navy"	Boston Finals; from	"Kick Conga"
4:00	con.; Nathan Mil-	nese; Raoul Jobin;	Saturday Pops Concert	Faneuil Hall	Sterling Young's Orch
4:15	stein, violinist	Leonard Warren; Fran-	Saturday Pops Concert	Spelling Bee Finals	Sterling Young's Orch
4:30	News; "Follies":	cesco Valentino; Cesare	Doctors at War: drama	Justin Stone's Orch	Frankie Master's Orch
4:45	Evelyn Howe, mc	Sodero, conductor	Doctors at War: drama	Musical Roundup	Ray Noble's Orch
5:00	Corliss Archer: dr.	Musical program	'Your America': Music;	Navy Bulletin Board:	Teddy Powell's Orch
5:15	Corliss Archer: dr.	Musical program	Josef Goestner, cond.	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Raymond Scott's Orch.
5:30	'Mother & Dad': dr	Musical program	'Story to Order"	"American Eagles in	Tommy Tucker's Orch.
5:45	Mother & Dad': dr	Nancy Martin, songs	'Starring Curt Massey'	Britain"; Interviews	News service
6:00	"Page One": News	Dinner Salon: Music	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Musicale
6:15	Chats About Dogs.	Dinner Salon; Music	Symphony of Melody	Digest; Snapshots	L. Dunphy; Postage Rts
6:30	Studio Program	News service	Sports Roundup	Musical Rendezvous	March to Victory
6:45	World Today News	Leon Henderson	"Meet the Band"	Music; Postage Rates	Sports of the Day
7:00	Lionel Barrymore:	Musical program	"The American Story":	'Return of Nick Carter'	Pete Herman's Orch
7:15	"Mayor of Town"	Musical program	"The Settlement"	'Return of Nick Carter'	News service
7:30	Bob Hawk's Th'ks	Artur Rubinstein; Nan	"Ellery Queen": drama	"Confidentially Yours"	Ann Nigro, piano
7:45	to the Yanks"	Merriman; J. Blackton	"Ellery Queen": drama	Fred Lang, news	Paul Mann's Orch
8:00	Groucho Marx Va-	Early Am. Dance Music	'Abie's Irish Rose': com	Moods for Moderns	Religious program
8:15	riety show; guests	Edward Tomlinson	'Abie's Irish Rose': com	"Victory Auction"	Religious program
8:30	"Inner Sanctum":	Boston Symphony Or.;	"Truth or Consequen":	'The Cisco Kid': drama	Tommy Carr's Orch
8:45	Mystery dr.; News	Andre Kostelanetz, con	Ralph Edwards, cond	'The Cisco Kid': drama	Royal Light Quartet
9:00	Your Hit Parade':	Lily Pons, soloist;	National Barn Dance;	Chicago Theater: Mari-	Jackson Day Dinner
9:15	M a r t i n & L e w i s	Creston's "Frontiers";	comedy; songs; orch	on Claire; Joseph La-	from Boston
9:30	Or.; Frank Sinatra	Louis Armstrong's Orch.	"Can You Top This?";	deroute; Bruce Foote;	Jackson Day Dinner
9:45	"Saturday Night	Dance or.; 'Quick Quiz'	comedy quiz	Gounod's "Faust"	from Boston
10:00	Serenade"; music.	J. W. Vandercook, news	"Million Dollar Band";	R. A. Gunnison, news	Jackson Day Dinner
10:15	Correction, Please:	Army Service Forces	guest conductor	Nadine Conner; Allan	from Boston
10:30	Jay C. Flippen, mc	Presents: dramatiz'tion	'Grand Old Opry'; Hill-	Jones; U. N. Musicale	Jackson Day Dinner
10:45	Rep. C. A. Halleck	Sammy Kayes' Orch	billy show; W Ford, mc	Music; Weather	from Boston
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Olympics - Crescent
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Weather; Hum & Strum	California Melodies	hockey game
11:30	'Casey, Press Pho-	Fishermen's program	"I Sustain the Wings":	Ina Ray Hutton's Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45	tographer': drama	Pat Sanda's Orchestra	Capt Glenn Miller Band	Ina Ray Hutton's Orch.	Day's End: music

On the Screen

The history of San Antonio, Texas, will be the subject of a picture to be made by Warner Brothers.

RKO-Radio is to film "The Adventures of Sinbad the Sailor" in Technicolor.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—12:30 p. m.—Talk in English. XGOY, 6.13 meg., 48.4 m.

London—6:00 p. m.—"The Silent Battle." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.

Caracas—6:15 p. m.—Songs of Many Lands. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

Guatemala—7:45 p. m.—Liberty Program. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—8:00 p. m.—"On the Production Front." William Holt. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

Melbourne—9:00 p. m.—"The Truth Of It Is." VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.

Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"The Truth Of It Is." VLG3, 11.71 meg., 25.5 m.; VLQ5, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Comedy in Spanish. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—11:45 p. m.—"World Affairs." Wickham Steed. GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

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Tune in on your local Blue Network station — 10:15 EWT, 9:15 CWT, and 7:15 PWT

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

LOEW'S STATE ★ ORPHEUM
DOORS Orpheum 9:15 A.M. OPEN State 11:15 A.M.
IN TECHNICOLOR
RITA HAYWORTH
GENE KELLY
Cover Girl
plus John Nesbitt's "TO MY UNBORN SON"
M-G-M Cartoon "What's Buzzin' Buzzard"
GIVE TO THE RED CROSS

RKO KEITH MEMORIAL
JOAN FONTAINE ORSON WELLES "Jane Eyre"
Co-hit "HI, GOOD LOOKIN" Harriet Hilliard

UPTOWN Hunt. and Mass. Ave. Very Popular Prices
JOHN WAYNE-SUSAN HAYWARD
"FIGHTING SEABEES"
BRIAN AHERNE-ROS. RUSSELL
"WHAT A WOMAN"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Dennis MORGAN Irene MANNING
"DESERT SONG"
Plus "Rosie the Riveter"

PARAMOUNT NOW FENWAY
Ginger ROGERS Ray MILLAND
"LADY in the DARK"
Plus "Casanova in Burlesque"

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

AARON RICHMOND presents
SUN. AFT. 3:30 Remaining Tickets at Jordan Hall
Sensationally successful 21-year old pianist (Steinway)
KAPELL
Coming Sun. Aft. Apr. 2: Trapp Family

BOSTON (STAGE)

SHUBERT BEG. WED., MAR. 29 SEATS NOW
Mats. First Week Thurs. & Sat.
"ALLAH IS PRAISED!"
The New Musical Comedy with
PATRICIA MORISON JOHN HOYSRADT MARY JANE WALSH JOEY FAYE
Eves. (except Sat.) 50c to $3.00. Sat. Eves. $1.00 to $3.50. Mats. 50c to $2.50. Plus tax.

WILBUR LAST WEEK TONIGHT 8:30 MAT. TODAY
RICHARD MYERS presents
BILLIE BURKE FRANK CRAVEN
MRS. JANUARY & MR. EX
New Comedy by ZOE AKINS
Staged by ELLIOTT NUGENT
"FULL OF LAUGHTER"—Herald
MATS. WED. and FRI. 55c-2.20. EVES. 55c-2.75

COLONIAL ● EVES. 8:30, MATS. 2:30
Returning at Low Prices! Seats Now!
BELA LUGOSI
With the New York Cast
ARSENIC & OLD LACE
Evs. 55c to $2.20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 55c to $1.65

WILBUR 2 WKS. ONLY TUES. EVE. MAR. 28 SEATS TODAY
PRETTY LITTLE PARLOR
By CLAIBORNE FOSTER
STELLA ADLER SIDNEY BLACKMER
Staged by RALPH BELLAMY
Evs. $2.50 to 50c. Mats. Wed. and Sat. $2.00 to 50c
Plus 10% tax before April 1. 20% tax in April.

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Sunday, Monday, Tuesday
"THE FIGHTING SEABEES"
"THE GOOD FELLOWS"

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"A REAL EVENING IN THE THEATRE" Nichols, New York Times
DECISION
A New Play by EDWARD CHODOROV
Raymond Greenleaf, Gwen Anderson, John De Shay
BELASCO Thea., 44th E. of B'way. BR. 9-2067
Evgs. incl. Sun. 8:40. Mats. Sat. & Sun. 2:40
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3 MATS. Every Week Wed., Thurs. and Sat. 2:40. Evs. 8:40
HELEN HAYES in HARRIET —WALTER WINCHELL
"A HIT!"
HENRY MILLER'S 43 St. E. of B'way. No Mon. Perf.

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(in association with Jack H. Skirball)
JACOBOWSKY AND THE COLONEL
The FRANZ WERFEL-S.N. BEHRMAN COMEDY
Staged by ELIA KAZAN
Louis CALHERN — ANNABELLA — KARLWEIS
Oscar J. EDWARD BROMBERG
MARTIN BECK Thea., 45th West of 8th Ave.
Evs. 8:30. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.

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LIFE WITH FATHER
HOWARD LINDSAY and DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 Street. PE. 6-9540
Evs. 8:40 Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40
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Katharine Cornell & John C. Wilson present
KATHARINE CORNELL in LOVERS AND FRIENDS
by DODIE SMITH
with HENRY DANIELL
Staged by GUTHRIE McCLINTIC
PLYMOUTH, 45th West of Broadway CI. 6-9156
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THE THEATRE GUILD'S MUSICAL HIT!
OKLAHOMA!
Music by RICHARD RODGERS
Book and Lyrics by OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN 2d
Directed by ROUBEN MAMOULIAN
Dances by AGNES de MILLE
Betty Garde, Alfred Drake, Joseph Buloff, Joan Roberts
ST. JAMES Thea., W. 44th Street. LA. 4-4664
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thursday and Saturday 2:30

THE THEATRE GUILD Presents
THEE MARGARET WEBSTER PRODUCTION
PAUL ROBESON
JOSE FERRER—UTA HAGEN
OTHELLO
EDITH KING — JAMES MONKS
SHUBERT Thea., West 44th. Evs. 8:30 Sharp
CI. 6-5990. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30 Sharp

"A definite hit . . . gay, glib, daffy—enormously funny."—Morehouse, Sun.
MAX GORDON presents
RUTH GORDON in OVER TWENTY-ONE
MUSIC BOX, 45th St. W. of B'way. CI. 6-4636
EVGS. 8:40 Mats. THUR. & SAT. at 2:40

Last 3 Weeks! Engagement Ends Apr. 8
PORGY and BESS
ALEXANDER SMALLENS, Conductor
N. Y. CITY CENTER, Mayor La Guardia, Pres.
131 W. 55th St. Evs. incl. Sun. 85c to $2.20
Mats. Sat. & Sun. 55c to $1.65. No Monday Perf.

"The Funniest Woman in the World!"
ZASU PITTS in RAMSHACKLE INN
"A humdinger of a play as utterly delightful as 'Arsenic and Old Lace'"—Rascoe, World-Tele.
ROYALE Thea., 45th West of B'way. CI. 5-5760
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50c, $1 & $1.50 PLUS TAX
Saturday Nights Only, 50c to $2.50 Plus Tax
Sonja Henie and Arthur M. Wirtz present
SECOND EDITION
STARS ON ICE
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EVENINGS, 8:40. SUN. 8:15. NO MON. PERF.
Mats. Wed., Sat., 2:40; Sun. 3. Mail Orders Filled

"A rare contribution to the theatre season" — Morehouse, Sun.
LE GALLIENNE ● SCHILDKRAUT
THE CHERRY ORCHARD
Staged: Eva Le Gallienne & Margaret Webster
NATIONAL, 41 St. W. of B'way. No Mon. Perf.
Evgs. incl. Sun. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40

"A TRIUMPH!"—Barnes, Her. Trib.
JAN KIEPURA
in the New Opera Company Production of
THE MERRY WIDOW
with MELVILLE COOPER
MAJESTIC THEATRE, West 44 St. CI. 6-0730
Evgs. 8:30. $1.10-3.30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30

12th MONTH of Fun and Excitement!
"TOMORROW THE WORLD"
with CONRAD NAGEL ● SHIRLEY BOOTH
BARRYMORE Theatre, 47th W. of B'way. CI. 6-0390
Evenings, 8:40 Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:40

THE U. S. ARMY AIR FORCES present
WINGED VICTORY
by MOSS HART
Curtain 8:15 and 2:15 Sharp
PERF. NIGHTLY incl. SUN. (No Perf. Mon.)
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY
44TH ST. THEA., West of B'way. LA. 4-4337
Wed. Mat. Tickets at All Prices Available

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

TODAY THRU TUESDAY
PLAZA 58th ST. nr. MADISON
PRESTON STURGES' Uproarious Comedy
The MIRACLE of MORGAN'S CREEK
at 12 NOON-2-4-6-8 and 10 P.M.

DARRYL F. ZANUCK'S
"The PURPLE HEART"
PLUS ON STAGE—
COUNT BASIE and ORCHESTRA
CAROL BRUCE—ZERO MOSTEL
BUY MORE BONDS ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St.

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
50th St. and 6th Ave.
Samuel Goldwyn presents
DANNY KAYE
"UP IN ARMS"
in Technicolor
Dinah Shore • Constance Dowling
Gala Stage Show • Symphony Orchestra
1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved Circle 6-4600

Managers of theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"

Labor Unions Warned To Act for General Good

Women's Activities

Unless labor unions learn that they must think in terms of the common good, they will bring upon themselves restrictive legislation of the kind employers asked for and got, Mrs. Elinore M. Herrick, Director of Personnel and Labor Relations of the Todd Shipyards Corporation, warned last night. A few unions using their new-found power unwisely may bring restrictions on all, she said.

Speaking in Cambridge, [illegible] mer Regional Director of the National Labor Relations Board at New York City told members of the Radcliffe Club of Boston that she agreed with Eric Johnston, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, in his recent warning to unions that they were following the same path that had led management into the "doghouse."

Unions, like management, must learn that they cannot abuse power, she said. Mrs. Herrick believes that at least 51 per cent of the employers have learned that lesson now. She hopes unions won't go so far that they'll have to learn it the same way.

Foremen's Dilemma

Discussing the problems of personnel work in wartime industry, Mrs. Herrick contrasted the job itself today with what it was during and directly after World War I. Personnel work now, she said, is more labor relations than the selection, guidance, and protection of employees. Where a personnel head used to think in terms of picking the best worker for the particular job, today in many plants, especially where there is a "closed" shop, the union does the picking. The personnel job is one of learning to deal with the unions and the Government, trying to work out a safe middle ground where one has some power of selection of workers in relation to the job, she said.

Equal pay for equal work presents many personnel problems even in her corporation, where equal pay is an established policy, according to Mrs. Herrick. She admitted she couldn't help sympathizing with the old-line foremen who resent seeing a woman, or a man either, who has never been in a machine shop before, getting the same pay as a skilled mechanic or a master electrician who has served years of apprenticeship. They argue that it isn't equal work.

What has happened, she explained, is that lack of manpower has necessitated the breaking down of skilled jobs into a multitude of simple operations which can be handled by unskilled labor. While these newcomers are doing the same work, it is only a single operation. They couldn't do the whole job of which the skilled workers are capable.

Praise for Women

Mrs. Herrick praised the women in her shipyards. Describing how thousands of them have worked outdoors all winter in zero weather, she said they have certainly shown they can take it. There have been so few accidents among them that the number is too small to compute and do a percentage on. All the men, she said, will admit that the women are safe workers. They pay attention to the safety instruction which is part of their training and wear the hard hats and safety shoes provided for their protection. Their example, in this respect, she added, has had a beneficial effect on the morale of the men.

So far, according to Mrs. Herrick, the Todd Shipyards have been able to follow a policy of refusing to employ women who have children under 14 unless they have some well-established plan for caring for their youngsters. "We have a lower percentage of absenteeism among our women than our men," she said.

Mrs. Herrick is glad to see women joining the unions and "takes her hat off" to the men who have made it possible. She thinks their presence on grievance committees and executive boards is a distinct help to the personnel department. For one thing, she said, women are not so easily fooled by other women as are men.

College Girls Present Spanish Rhythms

Tango by Sargent Students Feature of Show

Swaying through the tango, these three seniors from Boston University's Sargent College of Physical Education will be among the dancers participating in the "Sargent College Arena Demonstration" given Saturday night, April 1, in the Boston Arena at 8:15 p. m. They are, left to right: Helen Carrier of Manchester, N. H.; Frieda Trainor of Highland, N. Y., and Rose Ann Penne of Newtonville. The sophomore class of 79 girls will dance in a modern number, "What Price Freedom?"

Boston Man Praised for Beachhead Job

War Activities in New England

Credit for organizing a headquarters in record-breaking time on the unfamiliar beachhead immediately south of Rome was given today to a former Boston lawyer, Maj. Albert Barkin, whose wife lives on Seavor Street, Brookline.

As the headquarters commandant for his unit, Major Barkin went ashore early in the invasion of the territory north of Cassino and south of Rome to reconnoiter for the hundreds of staff officers and men who landed later. Major Barkin scouted through the streets amid enemy snipers, although the landing was so much of a surprise to the Germans that little opposition was encountered.

"But there were plenty of snipers, enemy planes and later on an artillery barrage that gave us plenty of excitement," the Major said in his report.

Following the Major on the beachhead in a later wave was Major Henry Ehrlich of Beach Road, Brookline. Although living in the same town for years, they had to go to a beachhead in Italy to become acquainted.

Rug Maker Crack Shot

From a rug pattern maker before the war to the best shot in his battalion at Fort McClellan on the 57mm. anti-tank gun range is the record established by Private Philip Palancio of Otis St., Cambridge, Mass. He formerly worked for Sanford Bigelow Company in Thompsonville, Conn. His parents now live on Charles St., Cambridge.

Other Bay Staters not far behind the one-time rug maker in marksmanship comprised a former teacher in the Chelsea schools, a former student at Rockland High School, a molder at the Boston Navy Yard, furniture salesman for C. F. Hovey Co., Boston, clerk for A. A. Richwager Co., in Boston, and a dairy plant operator at West Newbury.

Two men from the Boston area were given promotions at Fort McClellan. They are Staff Sergeant Joseph L. McCarthy of Walnut St., Somerville, and Corporal Technician Julius Reicher of Beacon St., Brookline. Their new ranks are as stated.

Good Conduct Winner

For exemplary behavior, efficiency and fidelity in the performance of her duties at the Tank Destroyer Replacement Training Center, Camp Hood, Texas, Lillian P. Salling of East Woodstock, Conn., has been awarded the Army Good Conduct Medal.

Cleared Mine Fields

Commended for his part in clearing an enemy mine field during the invasion of Italy, Lieut. Lester I. Tomas, of Longhill Street, Springfield, Mass., is today exhibiting a much prized letter from the Commander of the United States Naval Forces in North African waters.

The letter reads as follows:

"You exhibited great skill and extreme courage when, as a unit of a screening sweep, you directed your craft (he was in command of the U. S. S. YMS. 13) through an enemy mine field in the Gulf of Salerno to sweep and clear a channel for the passage of the assault boat waves.

"The early and accurate accomplishment of this task, carried out in the face of heavy enemy fire from shore defenses and aerial attack, enabled the assault troops to be landed on schedule at the designated beaches with minimum loss, and contributed materially to the success of the invasion."

Launchings Postponed

The double "Landing Ship, Tank" launching which was to have taken place tomorrow at the Boston Navy Yard, has been postponed until Monday, according to the First Naval District. Sponsors of the two ships will be Mrs. Patrick Byrnes wife of the chief quarterman shipfitter at the Yard and Miss Dorothy Ann Govostes whose father is a quarterman laborer at the Yard.

Hannegan the Speaker For Jackson Day Dinner

Robert E. Hannegan, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, will be the principal speaker at the annual Jackson Day dinner of Massachusetts Democrats at the Copley-Plaza tomorrow at 7 p. m.

Among the head table guests at tomorrow's dinner will be Mayor Tobin, who will act as toastmaster, State Treasurer Francis X. Hurley, and House Majority Leader John W. McCormack.

Spring Lends Inspiration To Salvage Drive

Spring temperatures and the accompanying notes of robins greeted Greater Boston salvage workers today on the second day of their intensified drive after they had amassed 246,000 pounds of waste paper and 92,000 pounds of tin cans yesterday in Wards 1 to 10 of the City.

Paper collection figures for the day were 11,865 pounds over February totals in the first 10 wards, but tin cans dropped to 4,290 pounds.

Collections in Wards 11 to 17 continued today, and tomorrow salvage trucks will pick up waste paper bundles and boxes of tin cans in Wards 18 to 22 inclusive —Hyde Park, Roslindale, West Roxbury, Jamaica Plain, Allston, Brighton, and the Mattapan end of Ward 18.

Residents should place their paper and tin on the sidewalk by 10 a. m.

Curb collections of waste paper will be held in Everett and Wellesley on Sunday, and on the same day Boy Scouts will make scrap tin collections in the south side of Waltham. Dedham will collect both paper and tin on Monday, and Weymouth will make curb collections of paper only on Monday. In Dover, Boy Scouts will make their regular Saturday collections of paper tomorrow. Belmont will finish scheduled paper and tin collections today and tomorrow and will make additional paper collections on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of next week.

Rhode Island G.O.P. Sees Need Of More Progressive Policies

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 24 —Rhode Island Republican leaders, discouraged by their failure to fare better at the polls recently while neighboring states were riding a strong Republican tide, have begun examination of their party's leadership and policies in an effort to improve their November election chances.

Recent elections have left Rhode Island a little Democratic island in a sea of Republican victories. This is the only one of the six New England states which has a Democratic Governor, the only state, in fact, this side of Maryland which has failed to join the Republican election sweeps.

Didn't Share G. O. P. Trend

In 1942, when Republicans were scoring impressive gains in most eastern states, the G. O. P. in Rhode Island utterly failed to participate in the trend. Democratic Gov. J. Howard McGrath was reelected by a whopping plurality of 40,666 votes; Democratic Senator Theodore Francis Green was re-elected with a 38,007 vote plurality and two Democrats were elected to the two Congressional seats with comfortable leads—Aime J. Forand by 20,762 and John E. Fogarty by 17,940.

With this as background, the Republican leaders in Rhode Island are aware that there is a weakness in their organization somewhere and they have begun to hunt down the reasons.

Mayor Albert P. Ruerat of Warwick, one of the State's two Republican Mayors, bluntly warned the party recently that a change of leadership was necessary. For too long, he charged, the G. O. P. in Providence has depended on a few wealthy families for its chief support. He called for a change which would make the party more representative of the state at large and less dependent on the few wealthy.

Need of Popular Program

This week Mayor Ruerat, in a speech before the Republican Club of Rhode Island, repeated his views. "What we want," he said, "is a policy and a program that will appeal to the people of the State—a progressive program for the common man."

Criticizing past procedure in which G. O. P. policies too often were worked up at the last minute and in secret, the Mayor said: "You can't go out and win an election on a program conceived one or two hours before the convention."

To end the secrecy and to bring the issues out in the public, Mayor Ruerat proposed that a series of debates be arranged on controversial issues now before the State. He mentioned the Children's Court bill, now pending in the Legislature, and the question of the soldiers' vote as two subjects which might well be debated in the open.

The proposal was well reveived and Frank Lazarus, President of the Club, indicated that his organization would act on it.

Hartley Roberts, Chairman of the Republican Club of Providence, meanwhile announced he was preparing a program which he hoped would eliminate one of the faults of the party which had been criticized by Mayor Ruerat.

Instead of depending on a few wealthy citizens for financial support, Mr. Roberts said he hoped to get 20,000 residents of the City sufficiently interested in the G. O. P. in Providence to contribute financially to its support.

Mustering-In-Pay Held as Available Since Last Fall

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP)—The War and Navy Departments explained today that the so-called "mustering-in-pay" has been available to dependents of soldiers and sailors since last fall.

It is an initial allowance, both departments said, to tide inductees' families over the period between induction and the date when their first regular allowance would be due.

The explanation was given as a result of a statement made by W. Rae Long, Massachusetts Commissioner of Veterans and Pensions, who referred to the "mustering-in-pay" in a Worcester speech.

The allowance became effective in the fall, the War and Navy Departments explained, when legislation amending dependency allowances was approved.

The legislation provided for immediate payment of a full month's allowance to a family even though a man entered the service in the middle of the month. This payment is not taken out of the subsequent regular monthly allowance.

Roland Hayes to Sing Sunday at Art Museum

The noted Negro tenor, Roland Hayes, will give next Sunday afternoon's Victory Concert for the armed forces, at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. Reginald Boardman will accompany him, and Viviane Bertolami, violinist, will be the assisting artist.

Rudolf Serkin, Eleanor Steber of the Metropolitan Opera Association, and Jan Smeterlin will appear in the Museum's two final programs of the season.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats, Butter, etc.—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8, B8, C8, D8, E8, and F8, now valid through May 20, and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Red tokens may be used as change.

Red stamps G8, H8, and J8 will become valid March 26; expire June 18.

Sugar—Stamp 30 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds, good indefinitely. Stamp No. 31 will become valid on April 1; no expiration date announced.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for 5 pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

Canned Goods—Blue stamps A8, B8, C8, D8, and E8, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; expire May 20. Blue tokens may be used as change.

Blue stamps F8, G8, H8, J8, and K8 will become valid April 1; expire June 20.

Gasoline "A"—No. 9 coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire May 8.

New B-2 and C-2 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. B-1 and C-1 coupons still good for 2 gallons each. Serially numbered B-3 and C-3 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Fuel Oil—Period 4 coupons now valid. Period 5 coupons became valid on March 14; expire Sept. 30. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 in No. 1 book and Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair. The No. 18 stamp will expire on April 30. A new stamp will become valid for one pair of shoes on May 1.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New deadline for tire inspection for A book holders, March 31. Next inspection for B cars, June 30; for C cars, May 31.

New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601. New "war tires" of reclaimed rubber available to "B" holders and low-mileage "C" book drivers.

Two Men From Hudson Confronted With Gas Ration Coupon Charges

Arraignment at Worcester of two Hudson, Mass., men, Samuel Federman and August J. Figueria, on charges of receiving stolen gasoline ration coupons was scheduled for today, 24 hours after the wife of Mr. Federman was reported to have committed suicide.

Mr. Federman, Hudson druggist, alleged to have received coupons from Angelo Piacentini of Somerville and Charles Paratori, who were arraigned in Boston yesterday, was released in $500 bail yesterday at Hudson when police reported Mrs. Federman had committed suicide. Arraignment of Mr. Figueria was postponed at the same time.

In connection with other gasoline investigations by the Office of Price Administration, Miss Beverly C. Hollinger of the Back Bay section of Boston, clerk in the Hyde Park Ration and War Price Board, who is alleged to have confessed to taking at least 250,000 gallons worth of coupons, was arraigned late yesterday before United States Commissioner Martin T. Hall in Federal Court in Boston on charges of illegally transferring ration coupons. She was released in $2,500 bail.

Miss Hollinger allegedly said she had received a quarter of a cent a gallon of gasoline for the coupons taken from the Ration Board office, though they were said to cost the ultimate buyer 10 cents a gallon. She alleged she had received about $500 in small amounts over a period of time.

Showing Planned Of WAVE Pictures

A new series of Saturday afternoon personal appearances of stars of stage, screen, and radio, in conjunction with the showing of official Wave motion pictures, will be inaugurated tomorrow at 2 p. m., when Phil Regan, noted tenor, pays a visit to the Wave Recruiting Office, 9th floor of the Post Office Building.

Young women between the ages of 20 and 36 and their parents and friends are invited as guests of the U. S. Navy to see and hear the radio and screen star in person, along with the official technicolor Navy motion pictures entitled "So That Men May Fight" and "Jap Treachery." No tickets are required.

The Boston Navy Recruiting Station is located on the 9th floor of the Post Office Building, Post Office Square, Boston.

FLAKORN CORN MUFFIN MIX
IN A JIFFY. Get Flakorn and make 12 to 18 delicious corn muffins quickly and easily. Here are all the necessary dry ingredients, ready-blended. And precision-mixed for sure results at every baking!
FLAKO PIE CRUST
Make delicious pie crust without measuring, sifting, mixing. Use Flako.
KEEP BUYING WAR BONDS

Found! THAT HOME-KITCHEN FLAVOR!
Susan Baker REAL CHICKEN NOODLE SOUP MIX
Point Free!
Susan Baker Chicken Noodle Soup Mix is actually prepared from REAL chicken stock! It is NOT a mixture of spices, fats and artificial seasonings to simulate the flavor of chicken. Nothing to add but water, cook, and it's ready to serve in 7 minutes! Full-bodied and naturally rich in flavor. Economical—4 to 6 servings.
Also try SUSAN BAKER Pea Soup Mix
Union Food Products Co., Div. of Natural Sugars, Inc. 601 West 26th St., New York 1, N.Y.
Saves MONEY · POINTS · TIME

Slade's GINGER
Best possible ginger flavor because blended of several varieties.

STUFFED VEGETABLES
Stuff your tomatoes, peppers, cabbage, eggplant, etc., using Bell's for extra flavor. FREE recipes. Write Wm. G. Bell Co., 189 State St., Boston, Mass.
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The Sensational Odor Remover
Leaves A Lasting Fragrance
SPRAY FROM ATTIC TO CELLAR
For Cooking Odors . . . Bathrooms . . . Closed - up Room . . . Careless Animal Pets.
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Enriched AND Sliced!
LONG LOAF or OLDE STYLE BREAD
2 1lb. 4oz. LOAVES 19¢
Evenly sliced for better toast and sandwiches. You'll like their fine, even texture. It's not rationed - eat all you want.
Fresh Baked Daily and Sold Only in First National Stores
FIRST NATIONAL STORES

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★ AIR CRESCENDO OVER THE REICH By Peter Lyne
★ HE SET THE ARMY TO SINGING By Beatrice Oppenheim
★ "THIS IS THE COLUMBIA" By Kate Archibald
★ BLUEPRINT FOR FARMS OF THE FUTURE By Ewart Young
★ "HE SELLS SOAP!" Hollywood Double Spread By Frank Daugherty
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BRING YOU SUBSTANTIAL SAVINGS TO REDUCE YOUR INSURANCE COSTS because American Mutual savings are regularly shared as dividends, since 1887 never less than 20%.

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TO YOU AS AN INDIVIDUAL: Send for the *All American Plan*—a simple, non-technical primer on personal and household insurance needs that will show you how liability insurance gives you peace of mind with Protection at Its Best.

Financial Statement of American Mutual Liability Insurance Co.
As of December 31, 1943
As Filed with New York Insurance Department

ASSETS

Investments:	
United States Government Securities	$44,496,099.85
Collateral Note	100,000.00
Railroad Bonds	2,987,336.45
Public Utility Bonds	903,908.56
Industrial and Miscellaneous Bonds	670,066.21
Stocks	3,732,611.00
Real Estate (Home Office Building)	609,550.07
TOTAL INVESTMENTS	$53,499,572.14
Cash in Banks and Office	7,903,323.65
Interest Accrued	241,290.03
Premiums in Course of Collection (Not over 90 days due)	2,228,393.32
Other Assets	27,808.59
TOTAL ADMITTED ASSETS	$63,900,387.73

LIABILITIES

Reserves for:		
Claims and Claim Expenses		$35,573,409.00
Unearned Premiums		8,480,511.10
Dividends to Policyholders (Not due)		4,060,101.49
Taxes and Expenses Accrued and Miscellaneous		4,170,235.84
Contingencies		2,500,000.00
TOTAL LIABILITIES		$54,784,257.43
Guaranty Capital	$ 200,000.00	
Guaranty Fund	500,000.00	
Surplus	8,416,130.30	
TOTAL SURPLUS TO POLICYHOLDERS		9,116,130.30
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SURPLUS		$63,900,387.73

Since Organization in 1887

Total Premiums	*Total Claims*	*Dividends to Policyholders*
$444,127,339.87	$240,332,858.20	$91,368,737.23

NOTE: Bonds which qualify for amortization are stated at amortized value; all other bonds and stocks are at values adopted by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners. If market values were used, assets would be substantially increased. Securities carried at $3,689,158.50 and cash of $10,000.00 in the above statement are deposited with state and other legal authorities as required by law.

AMERICAN MUTUAL LIABILITY INSURANCE COMPANY
Home Office: 142 Berkeley Street, Boston, Mass.
Local Offices: 31 St. James Avenue, Boston 16, Mass.
810 Park Square Building, Boston 16, Mass.

The First American Liability Insurance Company • Dividends to policyholders have never been less than 20%.

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Russian Army Drives to Within 15 Miles of Rumania

Continued from Page 1

hills of the Carpathian Mountains.

The Pruth is the boundary of Rumania proper. The Dniester, which was the prewar boundary, has been breached on a wide front. Five miles beyond the Pruth is an important north-south railroad which is the key to northeastern Rumania.

Marshal Ivan S. Konev's Second Ukrainian Army was reported increasing the pace of its advance toward the Pruth, now that firmer and higher ground is underfoot.

Between Tarnopol and Proskurov, where the Russians have announced a 35-mile break-through, the German communiqué said "grim defensive fighting against superior Soviet combat groups continues." The Germans asserted they had repulsed other Russians northwest of Kovel, 33 miles from the Curzon Line in old Poland. The Red Army also was reported attacking southeast of Vitebsk in White Russia "with strong forces" and on two sides of the isolated Crimea.

With Marshal Konev's swift advance through northeast Bessarabia against Rumanian units, their German commanders appeared unable to hold them together for a determined, concerted stand, field dispatches said.

The Nazis apparently were feeling the strong pressure of the Russian columns toward Cernauti, important rail and highway city at the foot of the Carpathians, approximately 90 miles due west of Mogilev Podolski. They were reported struggling desperately to throw up defense lines around the city as the Soviet drive developed in intensity from the north and the east. Cernauti is regarded by Soviet military experts as the key to the Rumanian Province of Bukowina.

Farther north, Marshal Zhukov's three-day-old drive, which has liberated 200 populated points in a 35-mile advance, took his forces into the heart of the communications area controlling Lwow's connections with the lower Ukraine, the Russians said.

This strong push by the First Ukrainian Army also outflanked Tarnopol, front dispatches reported, and left the twin German defense bastion of Proskurov to the east within the Red Army's salient. It appeared, these dispatches indicated, that the German counteroffensive in this sector has been broken and that immediate withdrawal or destruction faces Field Marshal Fritz von Mannstein's Axis armies.

Gen. Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Third Ukrainian Army at the same time was reported battling enemy troops in the outskirts of Voznesensk on the Bug River, 50 miles north of Nikolaev and 80 miles northeast of Odessa. Nikolaev was more closely threatened, front-line dispatches said, by a Russian thrust through the town of Konstantinovka, 10 miles to the north, and by other Red Army troops pressing the port's defenses five miles to the southeast.

West of Voznesensk, Red Army units continued their mopping-up operations along the Bug River and swung southwest. They captured 30 towns southwest of Gaivoron, the communiqué reported, in an encircling maneuver which increased Russian pressure on German groups between the lower Bug and the Dniester.

British Sink Many Japanese Warships

By the Associated Press

London, March 24

The British Admiralty announced today that submarines of the Eastern Fleet have sunk a Japanese cruiser of the Kuma class, a 7,000-ton aircraft carrier, eight supply ships, and several small naval craft since the first of the year.

A second cruiser was torpedoed, and a small supply ship and one large supply ship were damaged, the announcement said.

Kuma class cruisers, according to Jane's Fighting Ships, have a displacement of 5,100 tons, and carry a crew of 459 officers and men.

Air Over Europe:

U. S. Bombs Hit Reich For Third Day in Row

American heavy bombers drove into Germany for the third straight day March 24, bombing military targets in Western Germany, a United States communiqué announced, following strong RAF night blows at objectives in France.

While Flying Fortresses flew into Germany to the accompaniment of the German warning service, "Achtung, (attention) Achtung! Strong enemy bomber formations flying over Western German," Liberators bombed enemy airfields in northeastern France.

These attacks raised to 19—a new record—the number of attacks in a single month. Fourteen of the attacks in March were directed against targets in Germany. The previous high for operational missions was 18 in February.

As on March 23 when a six-prong assault was made on railroad yards, aircraft stations, and other objectives in western Germany, the heavy bombers were escorted by strong formations of Lightning, Thunderbolt, and Mustang fighters.

RAF heavies, bombing objectives around the industrial city of Lyons in southern France and the railroad yards of Laon, 80 miles northeast of Paris, brought the total Allied air forces over Germany and occupied territory in 36 hours to between 5,000 and 6,000 planes, it was estimated. Bomb tonnage for that period was boosted to around 7,000.

Two RAF planes were lost in operations the night of March 23-24 which included Mosquito stabs at the Rhineland communications center of Dortmund and mine-laying missions.

The United States Air Forces announced that 61 enemy aircraft were knocked down in the March 23 blasting of six targets in Germany. Thirty-nine of these were accounted for by the Fortresses and Liberators and 22 by the Thunderbolt, Lightning, and Mustang escort.

Losses of 27 heavy bombers and six fighters were recorded by American Headquarters.

Southeast Asia:

Japanese Peril Indian Road Center

Japanese forces driving northward from Burma into India up the Manipur River Valley have pushed to a point 30 miles south of Imphal, key road center already threatened by another Japanese army moving westward through the jungles into India, it was announced March 23 by Allied Headquarters.

A communiqué disclosing the second invasion of India by Japanese within 48 hours said the Japanese had pushed northward 80 miles from the Tiddim area in Burma. A previous communiqué announced another Japanese force had crossed the upper Chindwin River near Thaungdut and had advanced to a point 30 miles east of Imphal.

The Tokyo Radio said in a broadcast reported by NBC that Japanese troops now are "in complete control" of a 700-mile strip of Indian territory along the Indo-Burmese border.

The Berlin Radio said Indian troops led by Subhas Chandra Bose, leader of the National Indian Freedom movement, where fighting with the Japanese against Allied forces on the Indo-Burmese frontier.

The latest Allied communiqué said the Japanese troops which had advanced northward from Tiddim region were standing on the west shores of Lake Logtak, 30 miles due south of Imphal.

The Allied Headquarters statement March 22 said Allied forces had been dispatched to "deal with an outflanking Japanese unit north of Tiddim."

Allied reports were vague concerning the progress of the Japanese forces which were well into India after crossing the upper Chindwin River east of Imphal in the neighborhood of Thaungdut.

Allied Headquarters continued to minimize the Japanese threat to Imphal. A statement said that a Japanese break-through into the rice-paddy flatlands was unlikely unless the Japanese gather stronger forces than have been currently observed.

The paddy fields are suitable for use as air strips with a minimum of engineering.

The Allied communiqué said heavy fighting was in progress as the Chinese 22d Division fought its way south against strong Japanese resistance in the upper Mogaung Valley. It was virtually the only Allied advance reported in the theater.

By a Staff Artist

Russians Continue Advance

Arrows indicate main points at which the Russians are driving forward. They have reached a point only 15 miles from the Pruth River, which is the frontier between Bessarabia and Rumania proper.

Senator Warns of Danger In Live Souvenir Shells

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP)—Senator Sheridan Downey (D) of California has asked Secretary of War Stimson to warn the nation of the perils of keeping live shells or other ammunition as home souvenirs, and proposed that persons having such souvenirs be asked to bring them to police and sheriff's offices throughout the country.

Senator Downey said one child recently was killed, and four injured, in California, when they sought to unload a 20 millimeter shell, and added, "There is undoubtedly an enormous quantity of just such ammunition lying about the homes of the nation. These explosives carry a potential danger for every family possessing them."

one of the Allied planes was missing.

Solomons-based torpedo and dive bombers of the 13th Air Force visited Rabaul, New Britain, in continuation of the blows on that once-powerful enemy base, dropping 36 tons of bombs on Vunakanau Airdrome and anti-aircraft defenses.

Conquering the wilds of interior New Guinea, the veteran Australian 7th Division has pushed its patrols to the coast for a juncture with American forces in an almost forgotten offensive aimed at Madang, Japanese supply base about 20 air-line miles away.

Six months ago, following the capture of Lae and Salamaua, the Australians struck northward up the Markham Rivey Valley in the direction of Madang. By the first week of October, they had crossed the divide to the headwaters of the Ramu River.

Almost impenetrable terrain slowed progress from that point. Thick undergrowth was intensified by the steep foothill spurs of the craggy and towering Finisterre Mountains. Against the enemy's mountain guns the Aussies used 25-pounders which had been dismantled and parachuted from planes of the United States Troop Carrier Command.

Just before the close of 1943 the Australians captured a precipitous and unidentified ridge north of Dumpu which had been stalling their advance. From there they moved toward the coast, into the upper Mintjim Valley, and a week ago were near Daumoina, about 35 air-line miles south of Madang. Patrols thrown out in that area followed the Kabenau River to the coast of Astrolabe Bay, seven miles southeast of Bogadjim.

Americans who had landed Jan. 2 at Saidor, on the coast below Madang, pressed northward meanwhile. Units of this force made contact with the Australian patrols just below Bogadjim, which is connected by a modern highway with Madang.

Madang is one of the few remaining Japanese bases on the north coast of New Guinea, all of which are under constant Allied aerial pounding.

Italy:

Florence and Padua Pounded by Allies

Two new bomber blows against enemy supply lines in Northern Italy—at Florence and Padua—were announced by Allied Headquarters March 24 as heavy fighting continued in Cassino with no material change in the situation.

American Marauders, out in force March 23, blasted the Campo di Marte freight yard, largest in the Florence area and the only one not hit in the war's first attack on that Italian city March 11. Reconnaissance showed great destruction to warehouses and tracks. Smoke rose 9,000 feet.

Heavy bombers attacked railroad targets last night at Padua, important junction point west of Venice. It was the second consecutive night raid against communications there.

China:

Japanese Swell Garrisons in South

Heavy Japanese troop movements to South China, possibly presaging large-scale military operations in the southern area, were reported March 24 by a Chinese Army spokesman, Maj. Gen. C. C. Tseng.

General Tseng said the Japanese closed the Tientsin-Pukow railroad to all but military traffic on Feb. 26.

Eight or nine trains daily, loaded with troops, are rolling southward, General Tseng said. Reports indicate the Japanese are disposing the troops as reinforcements in the areas near the Chinese-held sectors of the Canton-Hankow and Peiping-Hankow railroads. Chinese Army Headquarters believe the enemy may be mounting an offensive to clear these rail lines.

The troops shifted southward had heavy winter equipment and probably came from Manchuria, General Tseng said. The Japanese have conscripted 15,000 Chinese for labor service and recently commandeered 1,200 horses.

Hitler's Black Sea Moves Arouse Turkey's Concern

LONDON, March 24 (AP)—Turkish advices reported today that German reinforcements had been rushed to all points on the Rumanian and Bulgarian coasts of the Black Sea and indicated the possible beginning of full-scale occupation of all Rumania as part of Hitler's preparations for a last-ditch stand against the advancing Russian armies.

Turkey itself was said to be casting an anxious eye over the extensive German troop movements throughout Southeastern Europe.

An Istanbul dispatch said it had been learned reliably there that the Germans were in full control of every Rumanian and Bulgarian city on the Black Sea, with all local troops under the command of Nazi officers. The Germans were said to be using every available boat and barge on the Danube to move troops and matériel.

By one unconfirmed estimate current in Ankara, the Nazis have drawn off 25 divisions from their central reserve in Germany in order to occupy Hungary, Rumania, and Bulgaria.

The widening flood of Nazi forces in the Danubian basin and the Balkans reawakened Turkey's 1941 anxieties—fears that were produced by Germany's move into Rumania and Bulgaria preparatory to the Greek and Yugoslav campaigns.

Turkey on the Alert

The Turks, following their established principle of taking precautions against every possible contingency, were said to be re-examining the possibility the Germans might invade Turkish Thrace—the bridgehead into the Balkans and the European route to the Dardanelles.

An Associated Press dispatch said a rigorous check in Istanbul in connection with the report that the Germans had begun taking over all facilities in Rumania yesterday failed to produce either confirmation or a denial. Telephone communication between Turkey and Bucharest, the Rumanian Capital, was suspended.

No information had yet reached Turkey to indicate the Germans were marching into Bulgaria in force, although a flood of reports earlier in the week had said Nazi military authorities were assuming control of communications and railways in Sofia and elsewhere in Bulgaria.

Hitler Speeds Action

The expectations in Ankara, however, were that Bulgaria would follow Rumania in the step-by-step reoccupation of the entire Eastern Balkans believed to have been laid down by Hitler in order to make a determined bid to halt the Russians in Western Bessarabia and along the Black Sea coast. The program began March 20 with Hungary now under a puppet government.

[A London radiocast quoted a Swiss dispatch as reporting that Prince Cyril of Bulgaria and Regent Bogdan Philov "have been ordered to the headquarters of Hitler next Monday," at pattern that Hitler appears to have set up of calling a country's leaders to him before his troops move in.]

Neutral sources said the new Quisling regime in Hungary, ably assisted by the Gestapo, was pressing a purge of anti-Nazis and Jews throughout the country, with the borders of all neighboring countries closed to refugees.

An Axis source in Ankara said Hungary's deposed Premier, Nicholas Kallay, had applied for sanctuary in Turkey. This source indicated there was small chance the Germans would allow Mr. Kallay out of the jurisdiction because of the possibility he might start a free Hungarian movement.

Argentine Generals Favor Democracy

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, March 24 (AP) — Steady pro-democratic pressure is being brought to bear on the revolutionary Argentine Government of President Farrell and War Minister Juan Peron for the Army's retreat to its barracks, free elections, and a return to constitutional government, travelers from Buenos Aires said today.

These informants said the movement is led by 15 Argentine Generals who requested a return to democratic government in a courtesy visit to President Farrell Wednesday, and that the President and the War Minister, were considering the request.

The generals were reported to be headed by Arturo Rawson, one of the leaders of the June, 1943, revolution who served as president for 48 hours and then resigned, when he was unable to force an immediate break with the Axis, and by former Justice Minister Juan Tonazzi.

Berlin Picture: Homeless Estimated at Two Million

Continued from Page 1

or four geese [One goose equals 250 marks on the black market] for his winter greatcoat.

The payment of 2,500 marks offered for a watch bought only a month earlier in Switzerland for the equivalent of 150 marks also indicates the "flight into real values."

Two other but very different phenomena are also noted by recent arrivals from Germany. There is inconceivable chaos in personal relationships. For some time past people have been disappearing without the possibility of accounting for them.

These are not air-raid victims but such as have taken advantage of air-raid chaos to leave their home districts and are untraceable either to their families, friends or police.

This is not difficult today when it is remembered that it is easy for such person when found by authorities and asked to produce necessary identification papers to reply that they were all lost in a raid.

Can Find Plenty of Jobs

Further, these wanderers know that so great is the need for war workers they can find work elsewhere quickly without many questions. And since the German Reich extends nowadays over such a large part of Europe, they have a wide field in which to operate.

Another phenomenon of recent development which is puzzling is the introduction of a system of "radioed air-war announcements." These warn Germans hourly of approaching Allied aircraft and their positions at a given moment.

It is difficult to understand why Propaganda Minister Dr. Joseph Goebbels should want to add this extra terror of uncertainty to the German public unless it is his way of anticipating American warnings, or that the German air defense is so weak that it is essential to give as long a warning as possible for all to take shelter, thereby hoping to reduce casualties.

Strange Situations

If Dr. Goebbels' latest device is simply an attempt to steal American thunder, then it is done at the risk of destroying Germans' interest in radio listening. Certainly it produces some strange situations.

Thus yesterday a German soldiers' chorus was lustily singing: "Wir Fahren Gegen Engelland" that is, "We Are Marching Against England," interrupted with the warning, "Achtung, enemy planes are over Northwest Germany," and all is blotted out.

Or last night toward the finale of the second act of Richard Strauss' opera "Der Rosenkavalier," where the effect depends upon producing a subtle atmosphere through delicate and enchanting waltzes, the atmosphere was destroyed by the breaking in of a rough voice shouting "Achtung, Achtung."

Radio Official Calls Television Movie Aid

HOLLYWOOD, March 24 (AP)—Any fears Hollywood may hold that television will injure motion pictures are ungrounded, says Niles Trammell, President of the National Broadcasting Company.

"Nothing will hurt a good picture," he told newsmen yesterday, adding that television will increase the box-office value of movie performers.

"We don't expect to get feature pictures for our television broadcasting," he said. "We will produce our own programs, and of course broadcast news and sports events."

The radio executive declared NBC plans Los Angeles-Phoenix television by 1946, and New York-Boston transmission before that. However, coast-to-coast hookups may not be possible until five or six years after the war, he said.

Mr. Trammell asserted the company plans to film the Democratic and Republican national conventions this year, and fly the prints to New York to be televised from the NBC station there.

Montgomery: War May Last For Year and Possibly Longer

Continued from Page 1

eral Montgomery declared emphatically:

"The promised land is not so far off now. If necessary, we have got to hazard all and give our lives that others may enjoy it."

Just returned from a tour of his troops, General Montgomery said he found them in good trim and added that when they go into battle he believes they will prove the best Army Britain ever had.

Best Possible Arms

Emphasizing the need for supplying Allied soldiers with the best possible arms, he declared:

"It must forever redound to our shame that we sent our soldiers into this most modern war with weapons and equipment that were inadequate. We have only ourselves to blame for the disasters that early overtook us in the field, surely we must not let this happen again. Nor will we."

One of the chief factors of success in battle, he said, is the human factor, but he added that there must be mutual confidence between commander and troops.

"And the surest method of gaining confidence is success," he added drily.

Salute-to-the-Soldier Week is being staged as part of a campaign designed to raise £150,000,000 in London alone in the sale of war bonds.

Churchill: U. S. Air Troops Ready to Strike at Enemy

Continued from Page 1

though no one can tell how the future of the world will shape itself, we are determined that the dark tyrannies which have overclouded our lives and drawn our people from their homes shall be broken and battered down, and that an example shall be made of the guilty which will prevent such tyrannies from being erected again upon the masses of the people."

Shows Keen Interest

It was Mr. Churchill's first inspection visit to an all-American unit, and the Prime Minister, in a jovial mood and showing the keenest interest in all the complicated paraphernalia of the American air-borne equipment, paused repeatedly to talk with the men from overseas. Needless to say, the Americans showed even keener interest in the chubby, bowler-hatted man who brought England forward from the black days of Dunkirk to the threshold of victory.

Of that victory he expressed high confidence.

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Nazis Use Hunger Policy on French

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In addition to the guns and pillboxes of the "Atlantic Wall," the Nazis have another powerful weapon with which to defend France. It is hunger.

A deliberate policy of near starvation is now being imposed upon the French people to weaken their behind the lines resistance when the Allied invasion armies strike across the English Channel.

Latest advices agree that the food situation in France is deteriorating critically. Leading French medical authorities, including Professor Balthazard and Professor Richet of the French Academy of Medicine, recently said that 10,000,000 Frenchmen were threatened with fatal malnutrition.

1943 Yield Good

Part of the current food shortage which induced the Vichy administration to reduce bread, meat, and milk rations may be explained by the interruption of food imports from North Africa, but before the war, even without imports from the North African colonies, France had been almost self-sufficient in agricultural products.

Moreover—and this is the most disturbing point—many French crops in 1943 were exceptionally good. The wheat crop, for instance, reached 6,500,000 tons, against 5,500,000 tons in 1942. Other crops were reported as equally good, although the potato harvest was seriously damaged by the Colorado beetle.

The acreage of oleaginous plants having been considerably extended, the food-oil harvest last year yielded 85,000 tons, against 8,000 tons before the war. The grape harvest was described as very satisfactory.

These favorable reports on the French crop in 1943 induced many experts to believe that at least the scant 1942 rations could be maintained in 1943. Yet this past winter has been by far the worst since the beginning of the war.

It is on the French food front that the breakdown of the Vichy administration had its most serious consequences. The Pétain-Laval government has proved to be unable to organize an equitable distribution of food, to crush the "black market," or to break the delivery strike of the French peasants.

The crisis in the Vichy food administration came into the open some time ago when Max Bonnafous, Vichy Minister of Agriculture, resigned after his request to ease the French food deliveries had been rejected by the German authorities. He has not been replaced; none of the Vichy politicians wanted to take this thankless job.

However, the incapacity of the Vichy administration is only partly responsible for the French food crisis. Vichy's efforts to secure a minimum food supply for the French population have been systematically sabotaged by the Nazis. In August, 1942, Vichy concluded an agreement with the German occupation authorities which fixed French food deliveries to the Germans at 800,000 tons of wheat, 800,000 tons of other grains and 200,000 tons of meat a year. The French moreover, provided for important quantities of potatoes and other foodstuffs.

But a few months later, the Germans had already begun to press the French to increase their food supplies by one third of the agreed contingents. This request came after the number of German divisions in France had been increased from 10 to 15 to approximately 40 to 50 in view of the coming Allied invasion.

With the loss of the food producing areas in Russia, the Germans also intended to send larger quantities of French food to the "Fatherland." According to underground reports, the Nazis now take 50 per cent of the milk, 60 per cent of the meat and 40 per cent of the vegetable production in France.

German requirements to supply their enlarged army and to provide food for the home population were not the only reason why the Nazis increased their demands on the French food stocks.

Some of the largest dealers on the "black food market" are supplied by the German authorities. Reselling of part of the French food tribute enables the Nazis not only to make large financial gains but to contribute, at the same time, to the demoralization of the French people.

The Nazis also use artificially created food shortages as a means to induce new contingents of French workers to go to Germany. It is significant that the food shortages in France become particularly acute whenever Germany presents new demands on French manpower. A Vichy dispatch reports that, at this moment, the Nazis have urged Pierre Laval to send a new contingent of 300,000 French workers to Germany.

Nazi use of French food as a weapon to divide and to keep down the starving population may appear monstrous to any civilized person. But even more far-reaching plans on the part of the Nazis have been revealed by such an outstanding German military leader as Field Marshal Kurt von Rundstedt, commander of the German Army in France.

Inaugurating the economic division of the War Academy in Berlin, the Marshal declared that "it had been one of Imperial Germany's worst mistakes in 1918 to spare the civil life of the occupied countries as the German people should always outnumber the peoples of the surrounding countries.

"This time," the Marshal declared, "we are obliged to destroy at least a third of their inhabitants. The only means is organized under-feeding, whic hin this case is better than machineguns."

German Railwaymen Sent to France

Recorded by CBS

London, March 24

Considerable numbers of German railwaymen have been transferred to France, Belgium, Holland and Denmark, the British Radio reported today. "It is learned in London that at the end of 1943 there were something like 20,000 German railwaymen in France, and it is believed that this number has since been greatly increased, very possibly doubled," the broadcast said.

It was pointed out that "the latest transfers to France are evidently a serious, but inadequate attempt to provide for a German railway service in France in, the event of a general refusal of the French railwaymen to co-operate."

Belgians Want Free Hand In Running Civil Regime

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

As do most peoples of occupied Europe, the Belgians want to prevent as much as possible Allied interference with their civil administration. They hope that soon after the liberation of Belgium they will be left alone to reorganize their public administration and to restore their economic life.

In order to facilitate the transfer of powers and to smooth out contact with Allied military authorities, the Belgian government in London has issued a decree setting up "civil affairs officers" who will accompany the Allied armies invading Belgium. These "councillors for Belgian affairs" have officer rank in the Belgian Army and are appointed by the Belgian Minister of War.

Representing the Belgian Government in exile the "civil affairs officers" will establish contact between local authorities in the liberated regions and the Allied military leaders, and will help them to re-establish public and economic life.

Liaison Needed

By acting as liaison between the Belgian population and the Allied troops it is hoped that these officers will prevent the reoccurrence of misunderstanding and bad feeling between the freed population and their "liberators" which impairs behind-the-front relations in North Africa and Italy.

The move of the Belgian Government in exile is obviously aimed at forestalling the setting up of an Allied AMG (Allied Military Government) regime in Belgium. It appears that the Anglo-Saxon powers have agreed on the establishment of these civil affairs units which they regard as a prerequisite to the return to self-government in the liberated territories.

Several hundred Belgian "Civil Affairs Officers" have been trained in American and British schools for military government so that the "councilors" are well acquainted with the methods of Allied military administration as well as with the Allied officers who will be in charge of civil affairs.

Economic Reconstruction

In the meantime, the Belgian Government is elaborating plans for the return of their country to normal conditions. They expect the defeated Nazis to carry out far-reaching destructions which will hamper the economic reconstruction.

The Belgian Government in exile, therefore, has presented a plan to the "European Advisory Commission" in London according to which Germany, after its surrender, would be forced to return safely machinery and other equipment removed from Belgian industrial plants as well as the numerous art treasures stolen by the Nazis.

More far-reaching plans for the reorganization of Belgium after the war have been developed by the "Belgian Committee for the Study of Postwar Problems," which is headed by Paul van Zeeland, former Belgian Prime Minister and economic expert of international renown. The Belgian Government will organize or, at least, participate in the feeding of the undernourished population, the repatriation of war prisoners and labor deportees, and will supply the Belgian industry with raw materials so that production can be restored at the earliest possible moment.

Partisans Turn Up in Moscow Flashing Big Golden Smiles

By Edmund Stevens
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, March 24—An old friend whom I had not seen since the war began recently turned up in Moscow with a flash of red ribbon—badge of a Partisan—across the flap of his fur cap. Whenever he smiled, which was often, he bared a broad double row of gold teeth.

As I distinctly recollected that gold teeth were not part of his prewar equipment and as gold nowadays does not exactly grow on trees, they naturally aroused my curiosity, which he satisfied without much prodding.

At the beginning of the German invasion, the Red Army unit to which he belonged was cut off and he joined a Partisan band in the swampy forests in the Lutsk-Rovno area of the Western Ukraine. Under cover of darkness, Partisans swooped down on outlying German garrisons, killing the surprised Nazis in their nightshirts, and making off with booty of arms, ammunition and supplies before the enemy could rally.

Early last January news of the Red Army's victorious advance had made a deep impression on the population and many hastened to align themselves with the Partisans. One morning an enormous field-gray Germany Army bus lumbered to a halt near the approach to the village where the Partisans had their hideout. Challenged by pickets, the driver climbed down and explained that he was a Ukrainian whom the Germans had pressed into service as a bus driver. He had now bolted his employers and had come to place himself and this vehicle at the service of the Partisans.

"I have also brought a friend along," he added. The friend proved to be the local dentist and he, too, had decided that he would be more welcome if he did not arrive empty-handed.

Accordingly, he had loaded into the back of the bus his complete dental equipment and supplies, including materials for gold teeth. Soon afterwards the dentist and his apparatus were duly installed in a peasant hut and a few weeks later, when the first regular Red Army troops linked up with the Partisans, they were welcomed by golden smiles.

Hot Soup on Tap

Wide World

Boon for Soldiers

Hot soup in four minutes! And nothing but the soup container itself is needed. When hungry G. I. Joe gets a can of this British product in his rations, he will merely pierce a hole on each side of the lid, light the fuse, and wait. When the soup begins to steam, as shown above, he'll pour it, piping hot, into his pocket cup—but not without the protection of a cloth or handkerchief. The can actually becomes too hot to handle with bare hands.

The details of the heating element have been withheld by the British Ministry of Food for security purposes, but the process is comparatively simple. The fuse tops a small tube built into the center of the can, and smokes until it burns to the level of the heating element. The holes are punched in the lid to prevent the can from exploding.

In the coming invasion the self-heating soup will be particularly useful to front-line troops who cannot light fires for cooking.

Nazis Need 2,000,000 Workers To Equal Output of 1939-41

BERN, Switzerland, March 23, Delayed. (AP)—At least 1,000,000 Italian men and women have been taken through the Brenner Pass during the past 4½ months to man machines in the German armament industry, says Avanti, underground Italian newspaper.

There are indications that the Germans are abandoning their plans to use Italian factories, and instead are removing able-bodied Italian workers to Germany.

The Fascist press is trying to paint a glowing picture of conditions inside Germany, where specialized workers are promised 8¾ ounces of bread daily, 12¾ ounces of salted and 12¾ ounces of fresh meat weekly, 1¾ ounces of butter, and seven ounces of sugar—much more than the average workman is able to get in Italy.

By Ernest Zaugg
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland, March 24—Nazi industry needs another 2,000,000 workers to restore German war production to the level it enjoyed in the first two years of the conflict, it is believed here.

But there is no indication that these workers can or will be found despite the frantic efforts being made by German Manpower Commissar Heinrich Saukels.

[Mr. Zaugg said in a dispatch yesterday that German industrial sources estimated that the Nazi war output had declined 48 per cent from its peacetime level, although only 10 per cent of this decrease was attributed to Allied bombs.]

In recent weeks serious damage has been done to the German production schedule by drawing skilled workers out of factories for duty in Russia and other front-line areas. These workers can seldom, if ever, be replaced by foreign conscripts.

Thirty per cent of Germany's workers are women, as compared with 9 per cent in peacetime. They are said to be only 75 per cent as efficient as men which means a theoretical loss of 17,000,000 working hours daily. "Language" difficulties of foreigners, frequently interpreted as sabotage by the Germans, is another cause of lowered production.

Less Booty Captured

While Germany's production output has decreased rapidly its needs have increased. It is estimated that at least 50 per cent more matériel is needed on the fighting fronts now than last year. This is partly due to increased fighting, to the capture of less booty, and to the destruction, especially in the Eastern regions, of munitions by Partisan action and by air attacks on transport columns.

Attempts to make up the decline by rationalization have about reached their limit. The process of manufacture can no longer be shortened or simplified. And any further increase in working hours is likely to lower rather than increase production because of the strain it would impose on the workers.

Contrary to popular belief, the blocking of transport by air raids against railway stations, trams, and bridges within Germany has not played an important role in lowering war production. Such damage can be rapidly repaired, even in such complicated railway centers as Berlin.

On the other hand, the attacks of Partisans and airmen on supplies and transports immediately behind the fighting front, especially in Russia, has led to a much greater loss of material than is generally imagined.

Tractor production has increased by 45 per cent since 1939, but the demand for steel has increased 50 per cent during the same period.

This increased demand for steel resulted in a temporary lowering by 35 per cent of all armored vehicles. This left the monthly output of such vehicles at an estimated 6,000.

Planning mass production of new weapons has also contributed to the lowering of production. This required the building up of the machine tool industry, which was made more difficult by the destruction of many specialized machine-tool factories in Westphalia and the Rhineland. Individual machine tools had to be utilized more intensively, causing more rapid wearing out.

Plant remodeling was forced by the necessity of keeping up with new developments in Allied airplane manufacture, especially in the construction of the Condor big bomber, caused the production of all types of planes to decline temporarily to 2,000 monthly.

Shortage of Coal

Meanwhile, there are also reports that Germany is increasingly in need of coal. The Reich's present coal requirements are believed to be, approximately 450,000,000 tons a year. Yet it produces only 370,000,000 tons itself.

The Army has demanded 270,000,000 tons in 1944 for the production of 9,000,000 tons of synthetic gasoline, as 30 tons of coal are required for one ton of gasoline.

However, the remaining 100,000,000 tons of coal do not appear to be sufficient for the demands of other branches of industry. Hence in all probability the Army will have to be satisfied with 7,000,000 tons of ersatz gasoline.

British Anxious Over Lack of Unity

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 24 — Is political unity among the Allies keeping pace with military unity? Is the Atlantic Charter shaping up with the same preciseness as the present military strategy? Looking ahead, is there a United Nations policy ready for application when the war ends?

These vital questions are in the forefront here in Britain today, as the Russians forge ahead in Bessarabia toward Rumanian territory and as the Royal Air Force and the American Air Force pile the weight of their air blows at the very heart of the Reich.

Some responsible British commentators are freely saying that today's situation on the war fronts could conceivably lead to the collapse of the war at any time from now on.

Today's London Times devotes a column-and-a-half-long leading editorial to voicing its anxiety over the lack of unity in Allied policy and underlines an urgent need for fuller Allied interpretation of the Atlantic Charter.

This editorial is as significant as was last week's move by 70 members of the House of Commons who challenged the Churchill Government on its recent statements about the Atlantic Charter.

Challenge Parried

That an all-party parliamentary challenge was cleverly parried by Prime Minister Churchill, who said the Government would only debate such a critical motion on the basis of a vote of censure of the Government. Whereupon, the ranks of the critics broke up because the aim of most of them had not been for a Government ouster at this stage of the war.

But the collapse of this motion about the Atlantic Charter is very far from removing a serious and widespread concern over the political unity of the Allies. In fact, last week's move in Parliament has brought to the surface a clearer indication of public concern over the fate of the Four Freedoms now that victory seems to be fast approaching.

The Daily Mail of March 20, citing examples of the lack of Allied unity—such as Soviet unilateral recognition of the Badoglio Government and the Roosevelt announcement about Italian ships for Russia and the question of Polish boundaries—claims there is in Britain today "a cynical and skeptical state of public opinion which is rapidly coming to believe that the Atlantic Charter and the Four Freedoms have been abandoned."

There is, too, a more constructive section of opinion which sincerely seeks information about Allied policy, and particularly sees no reason why the way should not be found to link up the principles enunciated in the Atlantic Charter with something definite in the way of action.

Public Concerned

Letters to the editor, published in London newspapers recently, tend to confirm that public opinion is even more concerned than other columns of the papers would suggest. Recent speeches of Mr. Churchill and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, it is claimed, have increased the disquiet that the Atlantic Charter principles—no aggrandizement and no territorial changes without consent of the peoples concerned — are in jeopardy. People are asking whether there is hope of a durable peace along the lines which are seen to have been emerging lately out of the Allied handling of the current European problems.

The question is also posed, "If European peoples are not convinced to the justice of Allied intentions and ability to carry them through, then may not Europe collapse into anarchy and ultimately produce another Hitler."

It is being urged here that there be further Allied efforts to get together and more personal meetings, if need be, to frame a more precise, common policy. Today's Times re-emphasizes its conviction that the course for Britain lies in taking the lead in a movement toward a sane, ordered, and United Europe or, in other words, a federated Europe.

Only thus, the Times claims, can security for all be equated with a subsequent self-determination already enshrined in the Atlantic Charter.

Germany Wants Men To Replace Losses

By the Associated Press

New York

Gen. Walther von Unruh, head of the German Military Conscription Service, has appealed publicly for 300,000 soldiers by May 1 to fill "gaps caused by losses on the Eastern Front as well as in Italy," the Stockholm newspaper Aftontidningen said in a dispatch reported by the Office of War Information.

One Tenth Butter To Armed Forces

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP)—Manufacturers will be required to set aside 10 per cent of their output of butter during April for Government war requirements.

The Government has bought no butter during the past two months, but has been using supplies accumulated under a set-aside program in effect last year.

Butter to be obtained, under the new set-aside order announced today by the War Food Administration, is expected to total 13,000,000 pounds. It will be bought solely by the U. S. Armed Forces, and war services such as the Veterans' Administration and the War Shipping Administration.

Explaining that butter production increases sharply during spring and summer, officials said the new order was not expected to reduce civilan supplies.

After April, it was learned, manufacturers will be required to set aside larger percentages to meet military, lend-lease and other Government requirements. The Government plans to acquire supplies for the next 12 months during the April-September period of heaviest production.

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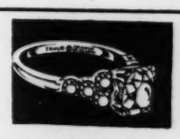

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Hull and G.O.P. Freshmen Talk Cordially on Foreign Policy

By Neal Stanford
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 24—Interest in, if not understanding of, American foreign policy reached a new peak today following Secretary of State Cordell Hull's meeting with 24 freshmen Republican Members of the House and President Roosevelt's emphatic statement that this country does have a foreign policy and knows what it is.

The G. O. P. Congressmen after a 2½-hour give-and-take off-the-record meeting with the Secretary hurried back to the Capitol with such descriptives of their meeting as pleasant, constructive, instructive. There it was understood they would consider making some joint statement on the conference they had requested with Mr. Hull.

Mr. Hull's remarks following the meeting were brief. It had been a full and free exchange of information and ideas on international affairs, he told the press. Such meetings with Members of Congress were not infrequent, he said.

"I think," he said closing his comments on the meeting, "It was mutually helpful, certainly interesting and cordial."

The critical comment in the press, the House Republicans demand for some specific statement from the top levels of diplomacy, seem to have aroused the Administration to the fact that rightly or wrongly the public is putting the heat on the State Department.

There seems to be no criticism of the admirable generalities set out in Secretary Hull's recent review of Department policy. What is wanted by the press, the public and Congress, apparently is more detail on the daily practice of those policies, an assurance that they are being carried out.

It has been Secretary Hull's position, however, that explanations of how the Department was implimenting its policies with action would automatically hamper if not disrupt such action.

Even in his recent appearance before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Mr. Hull apparently didn't diffuse detailed information. While comments by Representatives meeting with him today were almost equally noncommittal Representative Clare Boothe Luce did remark: "Silence is still the settled policy of our State Department." Representative Alvin E. O'Konski's comment was a bit more hopeful. "Well, we cleared the air a little," he said.

Churchmen Ask Removal of Bilbo From District Post

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP)—A group of Washington church leaders is demanding removal of Senator Theodore G. Bilbo (D) of Mississippi as Chairman of the Senate's District of Columbia Committee.

The request stems from opposition here to remarks made by Senator Bilbo in an address on race relations Wednesday to the Mississippi Legislature. The speech was termed "vicious and un-American" by Mrs. Katherine Shryver, Executive Secretary of the National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax.

The demand of the church leaders is in the form of a resolution adopted last night by the Southeast Council of Churches after the Rev. Ralph W. Loew, Reformation Lutheran Church Associate Pastor, declared in a sermon:

"If published reports of Senator Bilbo's remarks are correct, then we believe that he has missed the clear, unmistakable teachings of Christ who died on the cross."

In his address Senator Bilbo cited the absence of race segregation in Washington, and urged the South to "uphold racial integrity" and "renew our faith and allegiance to the color line."

Dr. Lin Yutang Says Burma Road Is Key

NEW YORK, March 24 (AP)—Lin Yutang, Chinese author and philosopher, returning from a six-months tour of China, said in a prepared statement: "The reopening of the Burma Road at an early period and on an adequate scale is what the Chinese nation are fighting for and waiting for today."

Dr. Lin, in the statement, issued through his publishers, the John Day Company, declared, "the key to the whole military and economic situation in China may be summed up in that sentence. 'Slowly, very slowly,' he continued, "the Allies are realizing that the decisive blow at Japan must be struck from China."

Dr. Lin said the Chungking Government had made mistakes, particularly in not co-operating more fully with foreign correspondents, who, he said, "want the low-down and inevitably get it from the Communists." He predicted, however, that a change in Government policy and "an active movement for liberalism in politics" would remedy this situation.

Willkie Visits G. O. P.'s First Home

Associated Press

Ripon, Wis., Building Said to Be Birthplace of Republican Party

Wendell L. Willkie, seeking support in his campaign for the Republican nomination for President, visits the building at Ripon, Wis., which is said to be the birthplace of the Republican Party.

Ickes Limits Hard Coal And Coke Supplies

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP)—Household users of anthracite and eastern coke will be able to get only seven-eighths of next winter's fuel supply from those two sources, Interior Secretary Harold L. Ickes has ordered.

They may receive other solid fuels, however, to get their full yearly supply and can have half their winter's share of coal in the bin by October.

Secretary Ickes, as Solid Fuels Administrator, issued a new order effective April 1—start of the 1944-45 coal year—to co-ordinate distribution of Pennsylvania anthracite, wherever used, and coke used in 12 eastern states. The order does not apply to industrial users.

Domestic consumers of the two fuels may receive seven-eighths of their annual supply for heating, domestic hot water heating and cooking. The amount on hand April 1 will be deducted from their year's total.

Consumers must file reports with their dealers listing their yearly coal requirements, coal on hand April 1, the number of rooms to be heated and the type of equipment used. Those who buy coal by the sack in amounts of less than a ton at a time won't have to file the statements.

The coke covered by today's announcement is that sold for retail use in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Washington, and that part of Pennsylvania east of a north-south line extending through Lock Haven and Gettysburg.

New Deal Is Issue With Oklahomans

MUSKOGEE, Okla., March 24 (AP)—Voters of Oklahoma's Second District, who will elect a new member of Congress Tuesday, were urged last night by Senator W. Lee O'Daniel (D) of Texas, to choose a man who has not even a speaking acquaintance with the New Deal gang."

The Texan, an outspoken critic of the Roosevelt Administration, spoke at a rally in behalf of Republican E. O. Clark, who will oppose Democratic W. G. Stigler in next week's election.

While Senator O'Daniel said he was speaking not necessarily for Mr. Clark, but for a Congress of men "who believe in the Constitution of the United States."

Appeal of Poles

LONDON, March 24 (AP)—The Polish National Council has asked the Allies to take immediate action to attempt to halt German cruelties against Poles in Poland.

The Poles proposed food be sent to their homeland, as was done for the Greeks.

Philippine Return To Freedom 'Closer'

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 24

The text of President Roosevelt's statement today concerning the Philippines follows:

On this, the tenth anniversary of the passange of the Tydings-McDuffie Act, I take the opportunity of conveying again a message of friendship and good will to the people of the Philippines. American-Filipino friendship has had a long history.

The bill for Philippine independence which I signed just 10 years ago was a manifestation of that friendship. It is a source of deep gratification to me to be able to say to the brave people, who are now bearing the yoke of Japanese domination, that the return of freedom to their islands draws closer with each Allied victory. The Philippine Government temporarily residing here possesses all the attributes of an independent nation. America will fulfill its pledge.

Willkie Woos Republicans While Wielding 'Big Stick'

Continued from Page 1

ideally adapted to political revivalism and vote-getting.

It seems clear today that the Willkie candidacy is gaining new momentum, that it stands a good chance of winning more than a majority of the 24 Wisconsin delegates against New York's Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, Gen. Douglas MacArthur, and Lieut. Commander Harold E. Stassen.

G. O. P. Record Assailed

But it's hard, uphill going. The best that can be said is that if he can do it in Wisconsin, the death sentence to his candidacy which many Republican organization leaders would like to pronounce is at least temporarily stayed. At the least, he gains a significant reprieve and at the most his fortunes gather an impetus which will be felt elsewhere in the Party and elsewhere in the country.

Repeatedly Mr. Willkie, without pulling any punches, is frankly telling his fellow Republicans that he was defeated in 1940 because he "had to lug the load of leaders" who by their overwhelming voting record in Congress:

1. Opposed the fortification of Guam;
2. Sought to keep the United States tied to a false neutrality which, until it was repealed, aided the Axis and prevented the nation from helping to arm the countries opposing Hitler;
3. Criticized and sought to obstruct the exchange of 50 destroyers with Britain for Western Hemisphere defense bases when that exchange was essential to the defense of the United States;
4. Criticized and opposed the Lend-Lease Act primarily because it was advanced by the President;
5. Voted overwhelmingly against the Selective Service Act and nearly succeeded in blocking its renewal and forcing the nation's drafted army to disband a few months before the attack on Pearl Harbor;
6. Fought against essential measures of social security which are a needed complement to an advancing system of private enterprise.

Challenge to Republicans

At the close of reciting this rather long and black indictment of the Republican Congressional record, Mr. Willkie admits that he has been opposed by 80 per cent of the G. O. P. leaders for advocating these measures, but he challenges any Republican member of his audience who today, in light of events, will stand up and say that these acts have been wrong.

Mr. Willkie contends that he has stood for these policies—most of which he says he sponsored before President Roosevelt ever came out for them—both to serve the United States and to save the Republican Party.

He declares that if the Republican Party adopts a platform and selects a nominee at Chicago whose record leaves any doubt where he stands and where his leadership will take the nation on both domestic and foreign policy, it will suffer a ruinous defeat and will deserve its fate. He vigorously denounces the tactics of attempting to win by playing upon the negative fears and understandable discontents of the war.

Here in Wisconsin, Mr. Willkie's three-year dilemma is coming to a head—the dilemma of trying to retain the role of popular party leader and trying to discharge the duty of unpopular party reformer simultaneously.

On April 4, Wisconsin will give Mr. Willkie an answer whether the Republican Party can take his prescription—and like it.

Roosevelt: All Axis Guilty To Pay Price for Crimes

Continued from Page 1

other minorities today as "one of the blackest crimes of all history."

Mr. Roosevelt once more proclaimed the Allied determination that "none who participate in these acts of savagery shall go unpunished."

Guilty parties will be followed relentlessly, Mr. Roosevelt declared.

"All who share the guilt shall share the punishment," he said.

Mr. Roosevelt described the present moment as "the very eve of triumph over barbarism."

In the meantime, he promised, the United States "will persevere in its efforts to rescue the victims of brutality of the Nazis and Japanese."

He asked "the free peoples of Europe and Asia temporarily to open their frontiers to all victims of oppression."

Asked at his press conference if this meant the United States would admit additional refugees, Mr. Roosevelt said that the United States is taking care of all refugees who can get out now.

Roosevelt's Statement

Following is the text of Mr. Roosevelt's statement:

"The United Nations are fighting to make a world in which tyranny and aggression cannot exist; a world based upon freedom, equality and justice; a world in which all persons regardless of race, color, or creed may live in peace, honor, and dignity.

"In the meantime, in most of Europe and in parts of Asia, the systematic torture and murder of civilians—men, women, and children—by the Nazis and the Japanese continue unabated. In areas subjugated by the aggressors, innocent Poles, Czechs, Norwegians, Dutch, Danes, French, Greeks, Russians, Chinese, Filipinos—and many others—are being starved or frozen to death or murdered in cold blood in a campaign of savagery.

"The slaughters of Warsaw, Lidice, Kharkov, and Nanking—the brutal torture and murder by the Japanese, not only of civilians but of our own gallant American soldiers and fliers—these are startling examples of what goes on day by day, year in and year out, wherever the Nazis and Japs are in military control—free to follow their barbaric purpose.

Many Jews Killed

"In one of the blackest crimes of all history—begun by the Nazis in the day of peace and multiplied by them a hundred times in time of war—the wholesale systematic murder of the Jews of Europe goes on unabated every hour.

"As a result of the events of the last few days, hundreds of thousands of Jews, who, while living under persecution have at least found a haven from death in Hungary and the Balkans, are now threatened with annihilation as Hitler's forces descend more heavily upon these lands.

"That these innocent people, who have already survived a decade of Hitler's fury, should perish on the very eve of triumph over the barbarism which their persecution symbolizes, would be a major tragedy.

"It is therefore fitting that we should again proclaim our determination that none who participate in these acts of savagery shall go unpunished. The United Nations have made it clear that they will pursue the guilty and deliver them up in order that justice be done. That warning applies not only to the leaders but also to their functionaries and subordinates in Germany and in the satellite countries. All who knowingly take part in the deportation of Jews to their death in Poland or Norwegians and French to their death in Germany are equally guilty with the executioner. All who share the guilt shall share the punishment.

Urges Help for Victims

"Hitler is committing these crimes against humanity in the name of the German people. I ask every German and every man everywhere under Nazi domination to show the world by his action that in his heart he does not share these insane criminal desires. Let him hide these pursued victims, help them to get over their borders, and do what he can to save them from the Nazi hangman. I ask him also to keep watch, and to record the evidence that will one day be used to convict the guilty.

"In the meantime, and until the victory that is now assured is won, the United States will persevere in its efforts to rescue the victims of brutality of the Nazis and the Japs.

In so far as the necessity of military operations permit, this Government will use all means at its command to aid the escape of all intended victims of the Nazi and Jap executioner—regardless of face or religion or color.

"We call upon the free peoples of Europe and Asia temporarily to open their frontiers to all victims of oppression. We shall find havens of refuge for them, and we shall find the means for their maintenance and support until the tyrant is driven from their homelands and they may return.

"In the name of justice and humanity let all freedom loving people rally to this righteous undertaking."

Louis Bamberger Leaves Large Gifts To Newark Institutions and Workers

NEWARK, N. J., March 24 (AP)—The late Louis Bamberger left bequests totaling $1,063,000 to Newark institutions and to relatives and employees with the provision that the estate's residue, estimated at $1,000,000 or more, should go to the Institute for Advanced Study, at Princeton.

The amount of the estate was not estimated in the will, filed yesterday with Essex County Surrogate Eugene Hoffman.

Mr. Bamberger and Mrs. Felix Fuld, his sister, gave $5,000,000 with which the Institute was founded. It has become a center for natural science research, with a faculty that includes Albert Einstein.

Mr. Bamberger was one of the founders and, until he sold control a few years ago, principal owner of L. Bamberger & Co., New Jersey's biggest department store.

Included in the gifts were $200,000 to the Beth Israel Hospital, Newark; $100,000 to the Trustees of the Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Association; $100,000 to the Newark Community Chest, $50,000 each to the Newark Museum and the University of Newark, and $20,000 to the Jewish Children's Home. The Museum also will acquire all his paintings.

A collection of autographs, including those of signers of the Declaration of Independence, was left to the New Jersey Historical Society.

Maloney Put At Head of Big Oil Committee

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP)—A top Congressional honor as well as one of the toughest jobs of the year fell today to Sen. Francis Maloney (D) of Connecticut.

Elected chairman of the Senate's important 11-member Oil Investigating Committee, the one-time Connecticut newspaperman told reporters:

"I enter this job without much knowledge, but with an open mind."

He acknowledged that the investigation—oue of which delicate questions of foreign policy must be decided—may last for "months and months," and possibly for years.

"Maloney amendments" have frequently played a part in shaping the course of legislation.

A strong believer in Congressional independence, Senator Maloney's consistent demands for staff investigators to explore departmental demands for funds resulted some months ago in the bolstering of the clerical force of the Senate Appropriations Committee.

Chairman Josiah Bailey (D) of North Carolina, of the Senate Commerce Committee chose Senator Maloney for the Oil Committee because of his work as chairman of a special gasoline and fuel-oil shortage investigating committee.

"It looks like he's been promoted," Senator Bailey said. "He deserves it."

The Committee, it was reported by Senator Owen Brewster, (R) of Maine, will use the proposed 1,250-mile pipe line from the Persian Gulf to the Mediterranean, as "a laboratory test case" in one of its first inquiries.

Kaiser Booms Out 'Lead Time' As He Gets Dutch Ship Contract

Continued from Page 1

from the beaten path and next door to one of the more lush beauty salons. It is on the third and top floor and against freshly painted azure walls above the mantel are the large glass vases of tulips.

The dominant item of furniture, of course, is a gigantic walnut desk of the standard Hollywood prop type. It is absolutely cleared except for a telephone, which, we are disappointed to say, is not even gold-plated.

Mr. Kaiser, a quite large and genial man, bursting with energy, sits up close to the desk and when he wishes to really emphasize a point he jerks up his legs, whereupon the whole big desk rises slightly from the floor and drops with a convincing thump. But it is only fair to say that Mr. Kaiser is so absorbed in getting over his thought that I doubt he even is aware of the movement.

We raised the question of manpower, materials, clearances through the War Production Board, the War Manpower Commission, the State Department and what not, but Mr. Kaiser blandly wafted a hand and remarked, "Oh, problems may arise." But you gather that come what may, the Dutch will get their scows.

Mr. Kaiser's interest in "lead time" is real and is lively. It has bearing on the present, not only because he presumably believes that the present is none too soon to be thinking about the postwar period, but also because he realizes that many of his war workers have an eye open for a postwar opportunity themselves.

Up to Kaiser Himself

It is up to Mr. Kaiser to keep them feeling that Kaiser projects will be ready and in the forefront when peace comes and that they need not look elsewhere for better opportunities.

It is well known, of course, that Mr. Kaiser is extremely optimistic about the postwar period. He feels that the plant, the tools, the trained workers that have been conjured up during the war furnish the implements for tremendous forward strides; but he (up with the desk) emphasizes that such things are only implements. Americans must first have the essential and basic vision and initiative before they can use the implements.

This vision, he (up with the desk) feels must extend beyond the geographical limitations of the United States. It must unselfishly embrace the whole world—building ships for the world, for example, as he now intends to do for the Dutch. And when it does, he can foresee an American national income of $175,000,000,000 a year, with full employment for all.

"And there is nothing in which I am so keenly interested," he said.

Questionnaire on Plans

Mr. Kaiser disclosed that he had had about 500 persons working on a questionnaire distributed in Portland, Ore. He has obtained about 80,000 replies. The questions asked what savings the families had available for investment, what they wanted to buy, whether all the members of the family presently working wanted to continue.

He found among other things than about 94 per cent of the families have substantial savings, that 26 per cent want to build new houses, and—a complete surprise to him—half of the women want to remain at work.

He is gathering this information so he can project the plans on which to turn his energies and plant in the day, which apparently he feels is not too far distant, when steel and other surpluses will pile up, when cutbacks in orders come, and other signs appear that the "lead time" is at hand.

Ships for Dutch

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP)—In a major move to cushion the impact on industry and labor of converting from war to peace production, Henry J. Kaiser yesterday announced plans to build 30 coastwise cargo ships for the Dutch East Indies Government for war and peacetime use among the South Pacific islands.

The contract is a cash deal with the Netherlands Indies Government and therefore does not require approval of Lend-Lease officials. Mr. Kaiser told reporters he expects men and materials will be available when the time comes to start building the vessels, probably before the first of the year.

All will be constructed at Kaiser Yard No. 4 at Richmond, Calif., where Mr. Kaiser said he will be finished in a relatively short time with Government contracts on a ships.

Mr. Kaiser said the work would start at the earliest possible moment, certainly before the first of the year. The Maritime Commission is understood to have approved the project.

Details of the contract, including preliminary designs, will be completed shortly. Mr. Kaiser would not state the dollar value of the contract because he said firm bids will be received within the next 30 days which will permit the interested parties to arrive at overall figures. He said the contract would be on a lump-sum, rather than cost-plus fixed-fee basis. Specifications were withheld because of the expectation that the ships will be used in the war effort.

New Destroyer Hubbard Launched

NEW YORK, March 24 (AP)—The destroyer Harry E. Hubbard, named for a United States Navy commander, lost in a battle off Guadalcanal, was launched today at Bethlehem Steel Company's Staten Island shipyard.

The 2,200-ton ship was sponsored by Commander Hubbard's young daughter, Jean Hubbard, of Annapolis, Md.

Commander Hubbard was lost Oct. 16, 1942, when his ship, the destroyer Meredith, was sunk off Guadalcanal by Japanese dive-bombing and torpedo planes.

Six months earlier the naval officer had commanded a destroyer which escorted the aircraft carrier Hornet on the Shangri La raid on Japan.

'Maids Militaire' Order Set Up by South Carolina

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 24 (AP)—Gov. Olin D. Johnston announced yesterday the establishment of the "Order of the Governor's Maids Militaire," to honor South Carolina women who join the nation's armed forces.

Citations have already been prepared for 1,100 members of the Wac, the Waves, the Marines and the Spars, and all who join in 1944 will receive similar citations upon application.

Japanese Claim Gains In Bougainville Attack

Continued from Page 1

military commanders on Bougainville are aware of their predicament and it seems equally certain they have not imparted the information to the troops under them.

Leaflets have been dropped in Japanese areas attempting to explain the situation, but past experience on New Georgia shows that such propaganda has little ultimate effect upon the enemy's disposition to recognize a hopeless situation and give up.

It must be remembered that Japanese troops now fighting on Bougainville are the same hardened soldiers who sacked and burned Nanking in Dec., 1937.

Proudly wearing the red arm patch which was given out for the Nanking victory, these troops obviously have the mentality which would follow without question the leaders who have been ordered to continue fighting at Bougainville regardless of cost and consequences.

Typical of the enemy's determination was the stand made on one hill along the perimeter several days ago. Holding few pillboxes, the Japanese withstood a terrific assault by flame throwers, bazookas, grenades, and incendiaries. Finally, infantry of the American division charged the hill, succeeding in routing the enemy only after bitter hand-to-hand combat.

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Pool of 4-F's May Be Tapped For War Work

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 24 — Donald M. Nelson, War Production Chief, indicated today that the Government will tap the 3,500,000 man-pool of 4-F's to get replacements for the war workers under 26 needed in the Army.

Mr. Nelson estimated before the House Military Affairs Committee that about 1,000,000 now classed as physically unfit and left free to take purely civilian jobs would go into war work if given the right guidance from Washington.

Though he did not say so in so many words, Mr. Nelson hinted that use of 4-F's in war industries is the WPB-manpower-Army solution to the present critical question of how to meet the Army's need for more able-bodied young fighting men and still get the necessary production of war equipment.

In general, the solution follows the proposals made in bills introduced in Congress by Representative Clare Booth Luce (R) of Connecticut for use of 4-F's, though Mr. Nelson did not disclose whether they would be organized into a army corps as Mrs. Luce suggested. He said he did not believe in compulsion but in overhead direction of these men into their most useful channels.

Mr. Nelson told the Committee that he is no longer in favor of a National Service Act, though he advocated one shortly after Pearl Harbor. Despite the President's recommendation of the act in his January message to Congress, Mr. Nelson said the time is now too short to get the mechanics of such an act into working order.

Less Reliance on Women

The disclosure that 4-F's will be relied upon to ease the strain of the nation's present manpower pinch indicates that manpower chiefs have decided to place less reliance on women who have added to the high rate of turnover in war plants. In the last year women have left war plants just about as fast as they have entered them.

Mr. Nelson described replacement and turnover as the two biggest manpower problems today. Hoarding, he said, was a problem a year ago but has been largely overcome through careful governmental direction and supervision.

One of the biggest problems at present, he said, is to get replacements for men who will be drafted out of foundries and ball bearing plants, charged with carrying through the enlarged army truck and the farm machinery production programs.

It was indicated by Mr. Nelson's testimony that the Government will try to get at 4-F's by putting the most efficient of them in a new draft category. One of the big fields into which they will be directed will be farm work.

Mr. Nelson confirmed that plans are being made for leaving only about 40,000 skilled workers under 26 in the occupationally deferred category.

For these men to stay on the job, he told the Committee, will be more patriotic than to join the armed forces. Even they will not be considered undraftable, if replacements can be found.

Denying that there is any disagreement on the manpower needs of the Army among various agencies of government, Mr. Nelson also commended industry for its constant progress in "doing more and more work all the time with fewer people." He admitted that some plants had fallen down in meeting replacement schedules, but pointed out that none of them saw the Army's new demand for young fighters coming.

May Limit to Nine Industries

Possibility that men under 26 may be deferred for occupational reasons in only nine critical industries in the future has been raised in a letter drafted to dispatch to war plants by Charles E. Wilson, Chairman of the Production Executive Committee.

The nine production programs held critical at this time are: Landing craft, synthetic rubber and 100-octane gas; high tenacity rayon; certain types of radar equipment; certain types of airplanes; probably heavy bombers and long-range fighters; submarines; tires and tubes; and a secret weapon.

The letter is being held up at present for possible revisions in which certain industries indirectly connected with production such as transportation, mining and lumbering may be added.

Advisability of raising the minimum age limit for industrial draft deferments from 26 to 28 is also being considered.

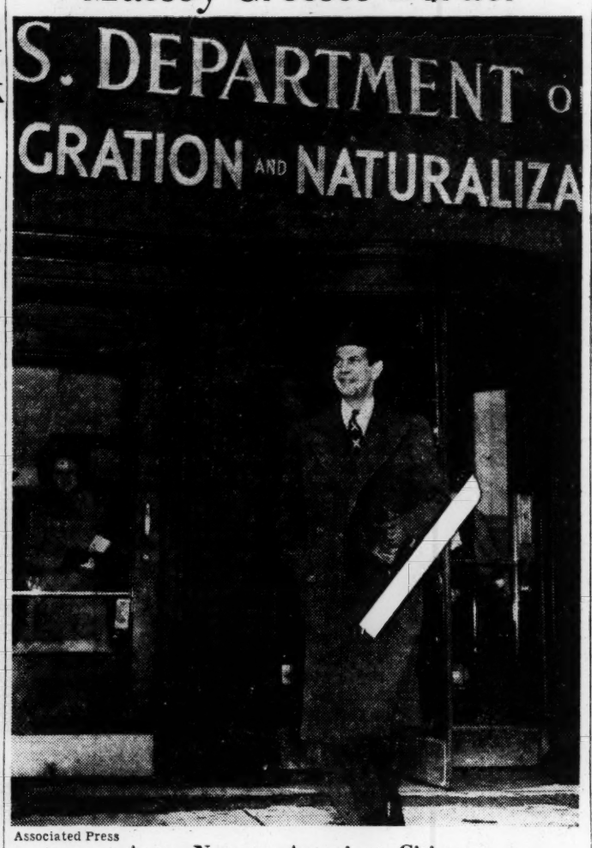
In connection with the Army's decision to draft more young men out of critical industries even at the risk of not achieving production goals, the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce made public figures showing that engineers in the aircraft engine industry under 26, exclusive of 4-F's, represent 27.4 per cent of the industry's engineering manpower. Close to 2,000 engineers with special education and training are said to be in the 22-to-26-year age classification.

Japanese Indicted On Sedition Charges

PHOENIX, Ariz., March 24 (AP)—A Federal Grand Jury yesterday indicted George S. Fujii, American-born Japanese from the Poston War Relocation Center, on charges of violating the Wartime Sedition Act.

Mr. Fujii was arrested by Federal Bureau of Investigation agents at the camp after he allegedly circulated posters urging service-age residents to resist the draft unless they were granted certain concessions.

Massey Crosses Border



Associated Press

Actor Now an American Citizen

In his role as Abraham Lincoln, Raymond Massey, Canadian-born movie star, looked more American than anything else. Now he is in fact an American. Here he is leaving the Immigration and Naturalization Office in New York City after being sworn in as a United States citizen.

Northwest Playground Kept Green for Postwar Tourists

Monitor Traveltalk

By M. Le Tour
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Servicemen and women temporarily visiting the Pacific Northwest on war missions occasionally remark that some day they are coming back to "see" this country. What they mean represents all the difference between riding hurriedly over the green-bordered Pacific highway in an Army truck and enjoying it on a leisurely vacation.

Late last summer a convoy of soldiers stopped to "noon" in a mountain meadow in the Naches Pass through the Cascades. On the ground where they rested was a full gamut of the seasons' flowers in miniature from spring lupine and paint brush, through avalanche lilies to gentians. Before them Mt. Rainier could be seen in full monarchial grandeur. It is safe to conjecture that many a boy there resolved to some day return with the girl in the case and "see" this country.

It is against that day when these servicemen and millions of others will come to vacation here that custodians of the Evergreen Playground have been on the alert all through the war. Evergreen Playground is a trade name given to the broad green coastal belt of British Columbia, Washington, and Oregon, when travel association of the same name was formed 24 years ago this summer. Ultimately it was commercial and proof that it was economically sound is found in the fact that before the war, travel services had become a leading occupation in the region. But much more it has been an adventure in international amity and interstate peace where for close to a quarter of a century continuously, even in war years, men have advertised, luncheoned and conferred over an evergreen idea.

It is not romancing to say that the goal of keeping the area forever green has come to be a regional ideal. This spring a warning has gone out against bracken fires, advising that burning the bracken does not actually destroy the ferns or brakes, but does destroy the tiny tree seedlings that may one day become a forest. Time was when no one cared for the tree seedlings. Today there is concern for the forever forest that will be the evergreen playground of vacationists a hundred years from now.

Custodians are numerous who are enlisted to keep the area forever green for those who come after the weary war to rest and play in the lush green forest playground. Forest fire prevention was never so unified and perfected; the Keep - Washington - Green and Keep-Oregon-Green Associations never relax; in British Columbia schoolboys are organized to keep the province green; and all summer, women "man" lonely lookout towers on guard against fire.

As soon as the war is ended will travel folders, like seed catalogues to the gardener, be eagerly studied with travel plans ensuing? The last prewar folder from the Evergreen Playground told of "untouched hinterlands," "wilderness areas," "trails through forests of spruce, hemlock and fir," "green islands such as Ulysses might have dreamed of," "forest-clad shores of the San Juan Islands," "the picturesque Cascades and thrilling Olympics," and of "Victoria, charming old-world city."

Allied Firing on Own Planes Is Laid to Hazard of Warfare

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP)—Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson said yesterday the Allied gunfire which shot down 23 American transport planes during the invasion of Sicily was the result of "one of those terrible hazards that must be taken in any bold, complicated modern maneuver."

"However, I wish to emphatically scotch here and now," he told a news conference, "any report that the shooting down of the transports—with the loss of 410 lives—could be traced to a lack of co-ordination among land, sea and air services."

Without identifying the dispatch, he said a foreign correspondent who reported the air forces operated separately during the invasion did "a complete disservice to a splendid air force."

The transports were brought down by our own gunfire as they roared in over surface guns at almost the same time German aircraft unloaded bombs among our shipping.

Mr. Stimson's statement follows:

"The statement that the air forces operated separately in the Sicilian landing operation or in any other joint operation in this war is untrue, and is a complete disservice to the fine men of the Army Air Forces.

"The blame, if we must highlight censure for every unfortunate circumstance in war, most certainly does not lie with the pilots of those transport planes, who were carrying their human cargo under orders laid down for them by a completely unified High Command.

"The loss of the planes in the case you mention resulted from a combination of circumstances that may occur in spite of the best laid and most meticulous planning. I know of no more complicated operation in war than an amphibious operation at night involving not only sea and ground personnel, but airborne troops as well.

"In this operation, the orders for air support and air force transport of ground troops were integrated in the general plan of operations just as closely as those for the ground and sea units. This plan necessarily involved the hazards inherent to flying at night.

"In unfavorable weather over thousands of our own Army and Navy water craft which were abnormally alert to repel hostile attack from the air while they were in that vulnerable position—we sometimes call their attitude being 'trigger conscious.'

"On this occasion these inevitable hazards were also complicated by the fact that some bombs were dropped among our shipping from German planes which apparently purely by accident passed over at almost the same time as our own planes; thus the fact that our planes were subjected to fire from friendly sources was one of those terrible hazards that must be taken in any bold, complicated modern maneuver such as we had off the coast of Sicily. . . .

"It should be apparent in what I say that a complete explanation of the circumstances cannot be given without also giving the enemy a blueprint of the operation, its timing, distribution of orders, method of identification, etc. However, I wish to emphatically scotch here and now the misstatement of that correspondent who did such a complete disservice to a splendid air force."

London Fire Fighters Detect Roof Blaze Before Occupants

By Melita Spraggs
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 23 — The Nazis' attempt to fire London again on the night of March 24 with incendiaries and high explosives was the second big-scale test of Britain's Fire Service, reorganized and put on a national basis since the blitz of 1940 and 1941.

The control room at headquarters of the London region of the Fire Service springs to "alert" on the message from the Air Ministry, usually before the raiders have crossed the coast.

The City of London itself, and the area from 15 to 20 miles around is watched over by Fire Service spotters in touch with headquarters. These watchers, stationed at high strategic points, see fires on roofs while occupants, who are probably in the basement, are unaware of their danger. As a result of their vigilance, numerous incidents were reported in recent raids where the arrival of the Fire Service was the first intimation persons had that their roof was blazing.

Raid Described

Early reports coming in from these roof-top observers on the night of March 21 told of the dropping of chandelier flares. Scintillating phosphorus bombs, ordinary incendiaries, and high explosives fell shortly thereafter.

On maps in the control room at headquarters a picture of a raid is pinned out.

Follow-up reports from the observer towers enable headquarters to judge how the fire fighting is progressing in any area and whether extra pumps are needed. Other wall charts marked up in blue chalk by women members of the staff show at a glance where each piece of fire-fighting equipment is at any given moment. The disposition of River Fire Service is also recorded in this room, though this has a fire-force control of its own. Headquarters is in touch with other stations by telephone, radio, and teleprinter.

At the semicircular telephone switchboard in the control room, six operators receive vital messages and pass on necessary instructions to the fire stations. Most of these went through the London blitz but probably heard less of its noise than other persons.

The control rooms are covered by 15 feet of concrete, and are air conditioned. Red or green lights flash to give signals, and special linoleum cover the floors to deaden footsteps.

At the board, women who filled posts before the war, from mannequins to maids, handle 300 calls hourly. They live in apartments on station ready for duty by day or night.

Water is the fireman's ammunition. Supplies are harnessed, checked, and recorded as carefully as an army's stores. In the water-mobilization room at headquarters, the officer-in-charge stands before maps during the raid, earphones are on ready to receive inquiries from firemen at the fire or from men going out to fires as to the nearest hydrants and disposition of the water supply in the locality of the fire.

He also builds up a picture of raid incidents on his "water" map. The life history of each emergency water-supply tank, each pipe line and every other source of water under or over ground, is recorded on a card index.

Firemen Speedy

The great fire raid of 1940 occurred when the River Thames was at low ebb and water was unavailable. Pipe lines now harness the River to the needs of the Fire Service. Water in Serpentine Lake, in Hyde Park and other lakes and canals can also be utilized. In addition, throughout London there are unfiltered water pipe lines.

In the garage at headquarters on a recent visit I saw the seven red and gold appliances standing at "ready." The big brass fire bell was gleaming in the sunlight.

"What happens if you pull it?" I asked the officer-in-charge. "Pull it and see," he replied. I stepped back quickly as advised. Scarcely had the clanging ceased than down a silvery pole 34 firemen slipped in quick succession. In 35 seconds seven appliances—pump escape, major pump, turntable ladder, breakdown lorry, emergency tender, salvage unit, and canteen van—were racing along the embankment.

The garage seemed strangely silent and empty. The turn out must never take more than a minute, even in a blackout. If it does there is a discipline charge for "tardiness."

This vigilance by London's firemen and firewomen may have a lot to do with the fact that even after such a Nazi attempt to fire their city, London schoolboys met each other cheerfully the morning after the attack with usual post-raid greeting—"found any shrapnel old man?"

Churchill Radiocast Scheduled March 26

NEW YORK, March 24 (AP)—Relay from the short waves of Prime Minister Winston Churchill's radiocast to the British Empire is being made a "must" for all networks March 26 at 4 p. m. It will be his first appearance at the mircrophone since last November 9.

To make way for the talk, schedules are being cleared, including reduction of the Army Hour on NBC to 30 minutes, and of the New York Philharmonic concert on CBS to an hour. Mr. Churchill is expected to speak half an hour.

Approved Bill Puts Veterans First for Jobs

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP)—Legislation giving war veterans—both men and women—preference in filling Government jobs, has been unanimously approved by the House Civil Service Committee.

Representative Edward H. Rees (R) of Kansas, ranking Minority member of the Committee, said the House Rules Committee would be asked to give the measure immediate clearance so it can be acted on by the House. The bill was introduced by Representative Joe Starnes (D) of Alabama.

The measure would give servicemen and women from five to ten points additional in grades they make in civil service examinations.

It also requires that a veteran's name be placed at the top of the list of those eligible for the position even though a nonveteran has made a higher grade.

Veterans are given exclusive rights to Government jobs as elevator operators, messengers and custodians.

Mr. Rees said the Starnes bill gives the same preferences to unmarried widows and widowers of ex-servicemen and women but it does not apply to peacetime veterans.

Tito Wants Control Of Yugoslav Gold

LONDON, March 24 (AP)—Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) is waging a fight to gain control of an estimated $80,000,000 of Yugoslav Government gold cached in Britain and the United States, charging the Government of Premier Bozhidar Puric with the free-and-easy spending of $20,000,000 since 1941.

The Marshal's agent in London, Dr. Rudolf Bicanic, Yugoslav economist, said March 23 Marshal Broz "desires that this money should be safeguarded for use in the reconstruction of Yugoslavia after the war and we are going to put up a fight for it."

"I wouldn't use the term they've 'squandered' the money, but shall say they've used it, as the French say, 'in a large way,'" he said.

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The Home Forum

"The forever fact"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE of the hopeful signs of these times is the recognition by many people that the destruction of material possessions does not mean that everything worth living for has disappeared. Rather has it brought a clearer awareness of the value of brotherhood, self-sacrifice, love, courage, joy, and unselfishness, thus revealing the things of Spirit to be the real and indestructible.

This prepares the way for the larger realization that all material existence is but a dream, an illusion of the senses, and that man's true nature and happiness are to be found in the realm of Spirit, Mind, God, and nowhere else. In other words, real existence is spiritual, and never a condition of matter.

What is it that we love in our surroundings? Surely not just their physical attributes! We love the idea of home and express it in many forms, but if the house in which we live be destroyed, do we lose our idea of home? Of course not. It remains with us as before, a constant mental fact. We take it with us wherever we go, because home is comprised of ideas and qualities, within our own thinking.

* * *

Similarly we love our friends, not for what they are physically, but for the qualities which they express. Such qualities are ever apparent to us because whatever is of Spirit, God, is ever present and indestructible. We do not see these things of Spirit with our physical eyes, but we are absolutely aware of them, through spiritual sense, as we need them; they are tangible, just as tangible mentally as seems a table or a chair to physical touch.

Everyone responds to atmosphere in some measure. If upon entering a house, we are charmed with its peaceful, restful atmosphere we will very likely find the occupants kindly and gracious people. They have created that atmosphere by the quality of their thoughts. We do not see it, and yet we are aware of it. It is the evidence of something not seen.

Many who acknowledge in some degree that the universe of Spirit, God, must be spiritually substantial do not know that the spiritual understanding of this fact, applied to the human sense of things, brings about healing and restoration. It is the mission of Christian Science to bring this understanding to mankind, and to prove, through healing, that the universe of Spirit is here now, to be lived and demonstrated among men as Jesus lived and demonstrated it two thousand years ago.

John, the beloved disciple, wrote in his epistle (I John 2:15-17): "Love not the world, neither the things that are in the world. If any man love the world, the love of the Father is not in him. For all that is in the world, the lust of the flesh, and the lust of the eyes, and the pride of life, is not of the Father, but is of the world. And the world passeth away, and the lust thereof: but he that doeth the will of God abideth for ever."

Such precepts have not always been correctly assessed in terms of Spirit and matter because the pantheistic doctrine that Spirit is manifested through matter has permeated religion, bringing confusion and lack of spiritual power. The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, dispelled this illusion, proving that only Spirit is true substance and that matter is simply an illusion of the material senses. This discovery by Mrs. Eddy is no mere theory. It has been proved thousands of times to be demonstrable fact. Her works, notably the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," show clearly how thought has to be educated and corrected to attain the spiritual power which rightly belongs to a proper appreciation of the divine nature of God and man in His image.

* * *

In her book, "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," Mrs. Eddy writes on page 226: "Withdraw God, divine Principle, from man and the universe, and man and the universe would no longer exist. But annihilate matter, and man and the universe would remain the forever fact, the spiritual 'substance of things hoped for;' and the evidence of the immortality of man and the cosmos is sustained by the intelligent divine Principle, Love."

This all-important fact permeates all Christian Science thinking and work. He who has sufficient faith to realize that "the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen" (Hebrews 11:1), is all that really counts, can gain the spiritual understanding of the eternal realities of Spirit, with its accompanying attribute of spiritual power, by which the sick are healed and discords are destroyed. Thus "the forever fact" of the perfection and harmony of God's creation becomes manifest in human experience.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish]

Countryman's Thought

"I never saw a lovelier thing
Than cherry blossom in the spring,
With bright blue sky behind."

And scarcely had I writ this song
When clear and pure, sweet and strong,
A lovely blackbird called to me
Concealed in that pink-petalled tree.

ROBERT E. KEY

Prayer That Brings Results

At Casablanca, in the Southwest Pacific, and elsewhere, the world has been witnessing stirring examples of answered prayer.

Food, water, safety, greater effectiveness, and healing of sickness and wounds, have been acutely needed, and have come through prayer. Even skeptics, seeing the results, have been convinced.

What, broadly, is the meaning of these experiences? Is there a kind of prayer that can be counted on—that is definitely available and availing under all conditions? Can there be prayer without groping, without mystery, with certainty as to its results?

The answer to these questions, Christian Science shows, is an unqualified Yes. The words of the Founder of Christianity, "Ask, and ye shall receive"—words which bore no hint of an exception—are revealed in this teaching as a statement of pure Science.

There *is* a sure method of asking, and even children often use it.

The first chapter of the Christian Science textbook, Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy, explains the spiritually scientific and unfailing prayer. Study of this great chapter—to say nothing of other portions of the book—has brought healing and increased dominion to countless thousands.

Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures is published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy. It may be had in a beautiful and durable Pocket Edition in black, blue, or brown morocco leather at $5; a DeLuxe Edition in black or blue levant morocco or brown antique grain morocco leather at $7; and in various other editions at higher and lower prices. It may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere or will be sent postpaid on receipt of remittance by

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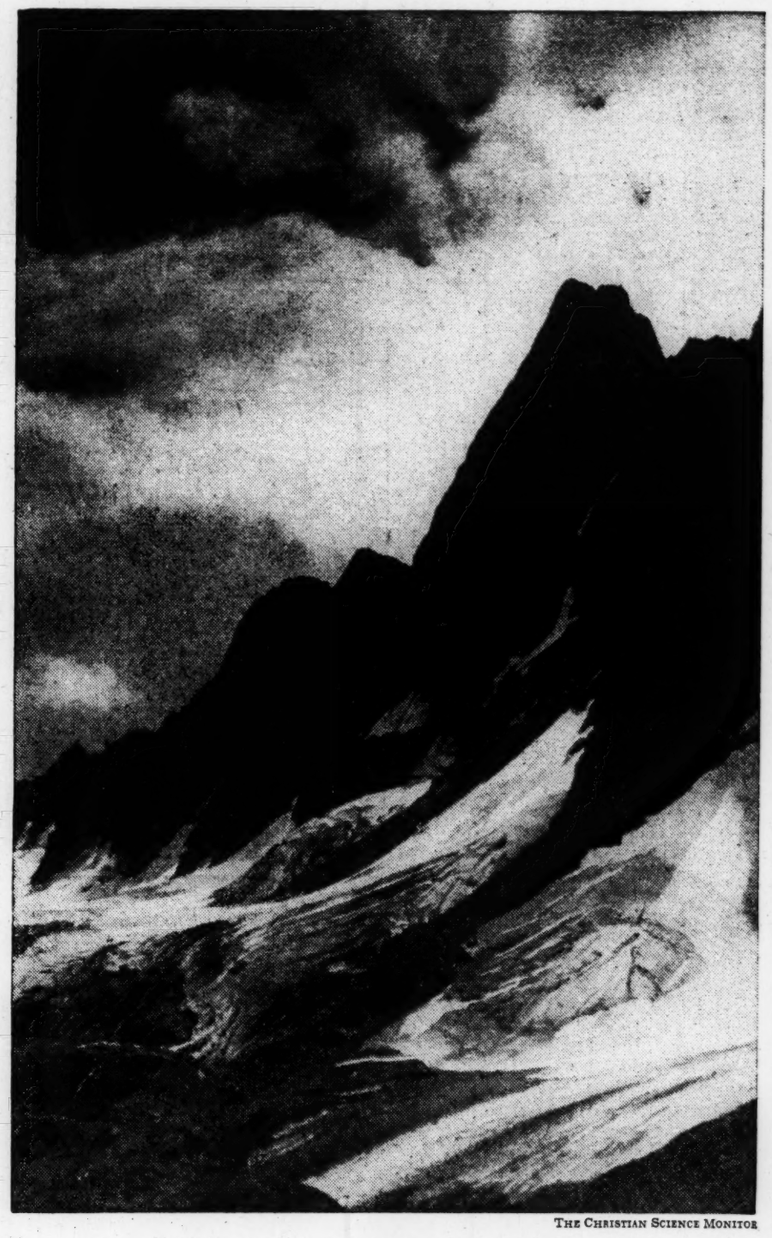

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE CANADIAN ROCKIES: *A Photograph by Elsie M. Horning*

How Glad the Heart

How glad the heart that lives where mountains press
Against the morning stars! Where seasons march
Their painted armies, band on surging band,
In sweet, wild harmonies along the arch
Of vibrant crests, and dreaming, grassy fens.

And this dawn's footfalls jostled past a moon
That scraped its ribs along a craggy cleft
And climbed a laddered sky, and paled too soon.
And left an earthbound human echoing
The mighty melodies that planets sing.

LEONE RICE GRELLE

„Wieczysty fakt"

Tłomaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim

JEDNYM z pocieszających znaków naszych czasów jest uznanie przez wielu ludzi, że zniszczenie materialnego dobytku nie oznacza bynajmniej jakoby z nim znikło wszystko, dla czego warto żyć. Przyniosło ono raczej jaśniejsze uświadomienie wartości braterstwa, ofiarności, miłości, odwagi, radosnych uniesień i bezinteresowności, tym sposobem objawiając, że prawdziwie istotnymi i niezniszczalnymi są twory Ducha, rzeczy duchowe.

To uświadomienie otwiera drogę do rozleglejszego pojęcia, że ogółem wszelkie istnienie materialne nie jest niczym innym jak tylko marzeniem, złudzeniem zmysłów, a że prawdziwa natura i prawdziwa szczęśliwość człowieka zawarta jest tylko w dziedzinie Ducha, Myśli, Boga, i nigdzie indziej. Innymi słowy: prawdziwe istnienie jest duchowe, a przenigdy stanem materii.

Co my kochamy w naszym otoczeniu? Z pewnością nie fizyczne właściwości! Kochamy ideę własnego domu i wyrażamy to w rozliczne sposoby, ale jeżeli dom, w którym żyjemy, spali się, czy przez to tracimy pojęcie własnego ogniska? Oczywiście, że nie. To pojęcia pozostaje, tak samo jak żyło w nas przedtem, jako trwały fakt umysłowy. To pojęcie trwa w nas dokądkolwiek pójdziemy, ponieważ nasz dom składa się z pojęć i właściwości istniejących w naszej własnej myśli.

Podobnie kochamy naszych przyjaciół, nie dla tego czym są fizycznie, a dla zalet, jakie wyrażają. Te ich zalety są zawsze widoczne dla nas, ponieważ cokolwiek jest od Ducha, Boga, jest wieczyście obecne i niezniszczalne. Tych tworów Ducha, tych rzeczy duchowych, nie widzimy oczyma cielesnymi, a jednak jesteśmy całkiem jasno świadomi ich, za pomocą zymsłu duchowego, gdy ich potrzebujemy: są one uchwytne, tak samo uchwytne duchowo jak stół lub krzesło dotykalne są fizycznie.

Każdy człowiek reaguje na atmosferę w pewnej mierze. Kiedy wchodzimy do zacisznego domu i oczarowani jesteśmy jego kojącym nastrojem pełnym pokoju, bardzo prawdopodobnie uznamy mieszkańców tego domu za ludzi uprzejmych i zgodliwych. Stworzyli ten nastrój jakością swoich myśli. Nie widzimy tego, lecz mimo to jesteśmy tego wyraźnie świadomi. Jest to dowód czegoś niewidzialnego.

Wielu ludzi, uznających w pewnej mierze, że wszechświat Ducha, Boga, musi mieć w rzeczywistości istnienie duchowe, nie wie o tym, że duchowe zrozumienie tego faktu, zastosowane do ludzkiego zmysłu rzeczy, przynosi uleczenie i odbudowę. Misja Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej polega na tym, by zrozumienie tego faktu zwiastować ludzkości, i by udowodnić za pomocą leczenia, że wszechświat Ducha istnieje tu teraz, ażeby go przeżywano i wykazywano wśród ludzi tak jak Jezus żył i wykazywał go dwa tysiące lat temu.

Jego ukochany uczeń, Jan, pisze w swym liście (I list św. Jana, 2:15-17): „Nie miłujcie świata, ani tych rzeczy, które są na świecie; jeźli kto miłuje świat, niemasz w nim miłości ojcowskiéj. Albowiem wszystko, co jest na świecie, jako pożądliwość ciała, i pożądliwość oczu, i pycha żywota, toć nie jest z Ojca, ale jest z świata. Światci przemija, i pożądliwość jego; ale kto czyni wolę Bożą, trwa na wieki".

Takie przepisy nie zawsze były poprawnie oceniane w wartościowaniu Ducha i materii, ponieważ panteistyczna doktryna o przejawianiu się Ducha za pomocą materii przenikła religię, powodując zamęt pojęć i brak duchowej mocy. Odkrywczyni i Założycielka Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, Mary Baker Eddy, rozwiała to złudzenie, dowodząc, że jedynie Duch posiada istnienie, a materia jest poprostu złudzeniem zmysłów fizycznych. To odkrycie przez Mrs. Eddy nie jest tylko teorią. Dowiedziono tysiące razy, że jest to fakt dający się wykazać. Jej dzieła, a zwłaszcza podręcznik "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Wiedza a zdrowie z kluczem do Pisma Świętego), wykazują jasno, jak myśl musi być kształcona i prostowana, by zdobyć duchową moc, jaka słusznie przynależy do należytego ocenienia boskiej natury Boga i człowieka na Jego podobieństwo stworzonego.

W swej książce "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" Mrs. Eddy pisze na stronicy 226-ej: „Usuń Boga, boską Zasadę, od człowieka i wszechświata, a człowiek i wszechświat przestanie istnieć. Ale zniwecz materię, a człowiek i wszechświat pozostaną wieczystym faktem, ‚gruntem tych rzeczy, których się spodziewamy;' a dowód nieśmiertelności człowieka i wszechświata jest oparty o intelektualną boską Zasadę, Miłość".

Ten jedynie ważny fakt przenika wszelką myśl i wszelkie dzieło Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej. Ten kto ma dosyć wiary, by uświadomił sobie, że jedyną rzeczą, jaka ma znaczenie, jest „grunt tych rzeczy, których się spodziewamy, i dowód rzeczy niewidzialnych" (Do Żydów 11:1) ten może zdobyć zrozumienie duchowe wieczystych rzeczywistości Ducha, wraz z towarzyszącą mu właściwością mocy duchowej, przez jaką chorzy są leczeni a dyssonanse usuwane. Tym sposobem „wieczysty fakt" doskonałości i harmonii tworzenia Bożego staje się widocznym i oczywistym w zyciu człowieka.

Mr. Walpole's Celebrated Gothic Castle

Strawberry Hill, April 27, 1753

IN TOWN there are so many idle people besides oneself, that one has not a minute's time: here I have whole evenings, after the labours of the day are ceased. Labours they are, I assure you; I have carpenters to direct, plasterers to hurry, paper-men to scold, and glaziers to help: this last is my greatest pleasure: I have amassed such quantities of painted glass, that every window in my castle will be illuminated with it: the adjusting and disposing it is vast amusement. . . .

June 12, 1753

The enclosed enchanted little landscape then, is Strawberry Hill. . . . The opposite shore is a most delicious meadow, bounded by Richmond Hill, which loses itself in the noble woods of the park to the end of the prospect on the right, where is another turn of the river, and the suburbs of Kingston as luckily placed as Twickenham is on the left: and a natural terrace on the brow of my hill, with meadows of my own down to the river, commands both extremities. Is not this a tolerable prospect? You must figure that all this is perpetually enlivened by a navigation of boats and barges, and by a road below my terrace, with coaches, post-chaises, waggons, and horsemen constantly in motion, and the fields speckled with cows, horses, and sheep. Now we shall walk into the house. The bow-window below leads into a little parlour hung with a stone-colour Gothic paper and Jackson's Venetian prints, which I could never endure while they pretended, infamous as they are, to be after Titian, &c., but when I gave them this air of barbarous bas-reliefs, they succeeded to a miracle: . . . From hence, under two gloomy arches, you come to the hall and staircase, which it is impossible to describe to you, as it is the most particular and chief beauty of the castle. . . . The bow-window room one pair of stairs is not yet finished; but in the tower beyond it is the charming closet where I am now writing to you. It is hung with green paper and water-colour pictures; has two windows; the one in the drawing looks to the garden, the other to the beautiful prospect; and the top of each glutted with the richest painted glass of the arms of England, crimson roses, and twenty other pieces of green, purple, and historic bits. I must tell you, by the way, that a castle, when finished, will have two-and-thirty windows enriched with painted glass. . . . Out of the closet is the room where we always live, hung with a blue and white paper in stripes, adorned with festoons, and a thousand plump chairs, couches, and luxurious settees covered with linen of the same pattern, and with a bow-window commanding the prospect, and gloomed with limes that shade half each window, already darkened with painted glass in chiaroscuro, set in deep blue glass. Under this room is a cool little hall, where we generally dine, hung with paper to imitate Dutch tiles. . . .

The only two good chambers I shall have are not yet built: they will be an eating-room and a library, each twenty by thirty, and the latter fifteen feet high. For the rest of the house, I could send it to you in this letter as easily as the drawing, only that I should have nowhere to live till the return of the post. The Chinese summer-house, which you may distinguish in the distant landscape, belongs to my Lord Radnor. We pique ourselves upon nothing but simplicity, and have no carvings, gildings, paintings, inlayings or tawdry business.—From "Horace Walpole's England, as his Letters Picture it," edited by ALFRED BISHOP MASON. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Where Sky and Prairie Meet

THERE WAS ALWAYS farm work to be done. But Mother made sure that there were rest periods, also. At such times, Leigh might wander at will in a prairie world all his own. It was a world whose wonder and beauty were crowned with rare comradeships of birds and butterflies and other small prairie animals. Their diminutive size carried with it certain implications to which a boy's heart responded and he became the senior friend and protector. They learned to trust him, coming to his outstretched hand—guardedly at first—or venturing to investigate his stubby toes as he rested in the amber shade of the straw stack or on sweet-smelling mounds of earth which the prairie dogs had thrown from their holes. Sometimes he would gather cattails from the low place to take home to Mother. At other times, he would lie flat on his back in the field where grew yellow buttercups and shooting-stars, beneath a sky that touched the earth in a circle as far away as he could see. His great adventure lay in taking voyages on the cloud-ships that sailed above him. Sometimes he reduced his world to measurements. Where did the sky begin? And was the Missouri River deeper than a gopher hole? Such are the thoughts of prairie children.

* * *

Leigh's mother alone had taken her five children to the prairie home which their father had acquired when he was still with them. Surprisingly enough, instead of going out to the west, they seemed to come into it. Instead of a feeling of far-away-ness, there was one of nearness. Their small home was miles from any other, but pervasive above the treeless stretches was the promise of Him who watches over Israel. A sense of possessions came to them. The prairie was their home. It unfolded to them in beauty and in wisdom. Sunrise and sunset painted glorious murals on the walls of their sky, and they gazed in wonder at the weird beauty of the northern lights. The overtones of rushing prairie winds and the intonations of prairie life created symphonies new to them. The night call of the coyote came to have a musical quality. There were the lessons of sowing and reaping, of the response of the soil to rain and sunshine, of the function of long blue-gray, snow-filled winter. There were the winter evenings, when they gathered about the roaring straw burner; or, if the supply of straw had been exhausted, about the iron cook-stove whose top glowed dusky red. There, after school work was finished, Mother would read aloud from one of the treasured volumes which stood close together in a single row on the wooden shelf. (Leigh's favorite was the story of the Pilgrims.) And, when the wick in the small kerosene lamp burned low, sleepy heads nodded a contented good-night. Winter, Mother said, was the storehouse in which rested, safe and snug, the treasures of spring.

* * *

The meadow-lark had returned and inquiring blades of grass were pushing through the black earth, when the stray pony came. She was a forlorn-looking little pony. Her coat was shaggy and tawny, resembling partly pulled taffy. Nevertheless, she must be cared for until someone came to claim her. Leigh lowered the bars near the watering-trough. After that, she seemed content to stay in the pasture. The white spot in her forehead suggested a name. But it was not decided upon until one night, when he was in the corral milking the cows. He had trembled slightly that night because he thought he heard the distant, not unfamiliar, cry of the Sioux Indian. (Those were still days of tribal warfare.) But he looked straight up into the starry night. It stretched above him so quietly, so peacefully with its millions of lights, some of them large and deeply brilliant, some of them sprinkled like tiny points along a path of silver. And all at once he was no longer afraid. Yes, the pony's name should be Star. He cared for her with boyish pride during the summer months, currying her coat until it became soft and lustrous. It was a pretty sight to see them standing together, his hand on her arched neck and her head resting ever so slightly on his own glossy one. Perhaps Star had come to stay.

* * *

But one morning she was not in the pasture. The bars near the watering-trough were down. There were horses' hoof-prints in the soft earth outside. And the imprint of men's feet— moccasined feet! The sun was just coming over the far horizon, lighting the prairie world with its sweet, warm rays. Toward the west, under a sapphire sky, appeared the misty-blue phantoms of the mirage: castles, mountains, forests, hunting-grounds! There are moments of self-mastery, even with a boy of twelve. Leigh thought of the Pilgrims and then— He would tell Mother. It was a triumphant freckled face which was lifted to her as he said: "Perhaps Star is glad to be free in her Indian world again." Then he turned, straightened his small sturdy shoulders and, without looking back, walked steadily in the frosty morning to the barn. He had gone to do his chores. Prairie children are like that.

* * *

A few months ago, I went to an Army airport to see another prairie boy. He came across the field to meet me, straight and tall. His eyes held the blue of prairie skies. His fine face reflected the deep tranquillity of the prairie. He told me briefly of golden college days, of months of training in New Mexico and Arizona and Louisiana, after which he had "received his wings," of the home folk in South Dakota, of the sweetheart to whom he would be returning. Soon he would be going overseas. He lingered for a moment in a boyishly-tender way, then turned—as had his father fifty years before—straightened his broad shoulders, and walked steadily in the sunlit morning to his plane. He had gone to do his chores.

I watched the huge winged mechanism taxi back and forward on the field and rise above it, then gain momentum and—first slowly, then faster—sail away; above the grassy meadow, above the tree-tops, farther and higher until it became a speck in the sky and was finally lost in the clouds. And I knew that, pervasive above the cloud-swept spaces, was the PROMISE.

BLANCHE MAYES ELFRINK

Heart of a Golden Shell

WELLINGTON sent a secretary to accompany us from Tient-sin since, sentimentally, he preferred to welcome us in the house he had chosen instead of the railroad station. As we sped swiftly through the city, I caught tantalizing glimpses of courtyards, tiled roofs, gilded pagodas, of crimson, blue and mauve walls. Abruptly we turned, threading between two iron lions, ancient and spectacularly hirsute, down a narrow lane and then under a pagoda-shaped gateway of dazzling scarlet and gold. The car entered a courtyard fragrant with lilac trees, their mauve and white blossoms in full bloom. I could glimpse the tiled roofs, peaked razor-sharp, and imagined the grace of soft gray buildings half hidden by the lilacs. . . .

I stepped from the brilliant Peking sunlight into a room which was . . . the most beautiful room I have ever seen. Its vastness glowed golden pink like the secret core of some exotic translucent shell. Its walls were panelled with pungent honeycolored sandalwood carved with consummate delicacy, the peony pink carpet blended with the shimmering gold-brocade upholstery. Arched high into shadow, the ceiling was supported by beams embossed in gold-leaf and traced with fantastically colored designs. A dozen melon-shaped lanterns, rich in pearl and enamel fringe, trailing yard-long crimson tassels, hesitated in the air. A huge, overgrown pearl, the center lantern, measured, I was told, twelve feet in height, eight around. It had been a gift to Ch'ien-Lung, greatest of the Manchu emperors, from his father. Among the chairs and sofas were low Chinese tables, their lacquered tops inlaid with mother-of-pearl, glowing in golden reflection. Along the walls were mirrored cabinets, and already I visualized their empty shelves filled with cool jades and frosty crystal. This exquisite room, so unexpected, so exactly what I had always desired, left me breathless.—From "Hui-Lan Koo," an Autobiography of Madame Wellington Koo, as told to MARY VAN RENSSELAER THAYER. (New York: Dial Press.)

Lullaby

When darkness saunters down the hill
And silence leans against the door,
Language hesitates, is still;
Learning trembles at its core.

Into twilight moods there comes
Enchantment noontime never knew:
Music in which beat no drums;
Years that pass as minutes do.

Softly, as the night draws near,
Whispered wishes fill the air;
Elements of dreams appear.

Easily, our eyes prepare
To shed the images of fear.

ROBERT WISTRAND

A Wealth of Inspiration

The Christian Science PERIODICALS

Established by MARY BAKER EDDY

In the Church Manual of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, Mary Baker Eddy has stated: "It shall be the privilege and duty of every member who can afford it to subscribe for the periodicals which are the organs of this Church."

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"To spread undivided the Science that operates unspent" (Miscellany, 353). A daily newspaper for all the family. Price, one year, $12.00; three months, $3.00; single copy, 5c.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1944

Japan's Concern Over Reverses Portrayed in Radio Propaganda

Army Bars Interference With News for Soldiers

Stimson rejects plea of national unions to help combat what they call misinformation on labor affairs at home in army press—Secretary says news is objective and honest.

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP)—The American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations were turned down yesterday on a joint bid for Army help in combatting what labor spokesmen term the "misinformation" reaching troops in the field about labor troubles here at home.

In a statement and in explanations from high officials, the War Department took the position that Army publications and the Army News Service tell the news "honestly and objectively" and that it would be a mistake for the Department to have any part in distribution of material slanted in any way.

"The War Department," a formal statement said, "cannot take upon itself to police all American publications or withhold from soldiers publications which they want to read."

Len de Caux, C. I. O. News Editor and one of those who took the matter up with the War Department originally, said he wanted to study the department statement further. There was no other comment from C. I. O. or A. F. of L. spokesmen.

A C. I. O.-A. F. of L. delegation presented the labor organizations' views to Robert Patterson, Undersecretary of War, on March 7. They told him they believed antilabor propaganda was being fed to servicemen overseas from a variety of sources and asked cooperation in combating it.

In addition to Mr. de Caux, the C. I. O. was represented by R. J. Thomas, President of the United Automobile Workers; Milton Murray, American Newspaper Guild; Samuel Wolchak, Retail and Department Store Workers, and Irving Abramson. The A. F. of L. spokesmen were George Meany, Secretary-Treasurer, and Philip Pearl, Publicity Representative.

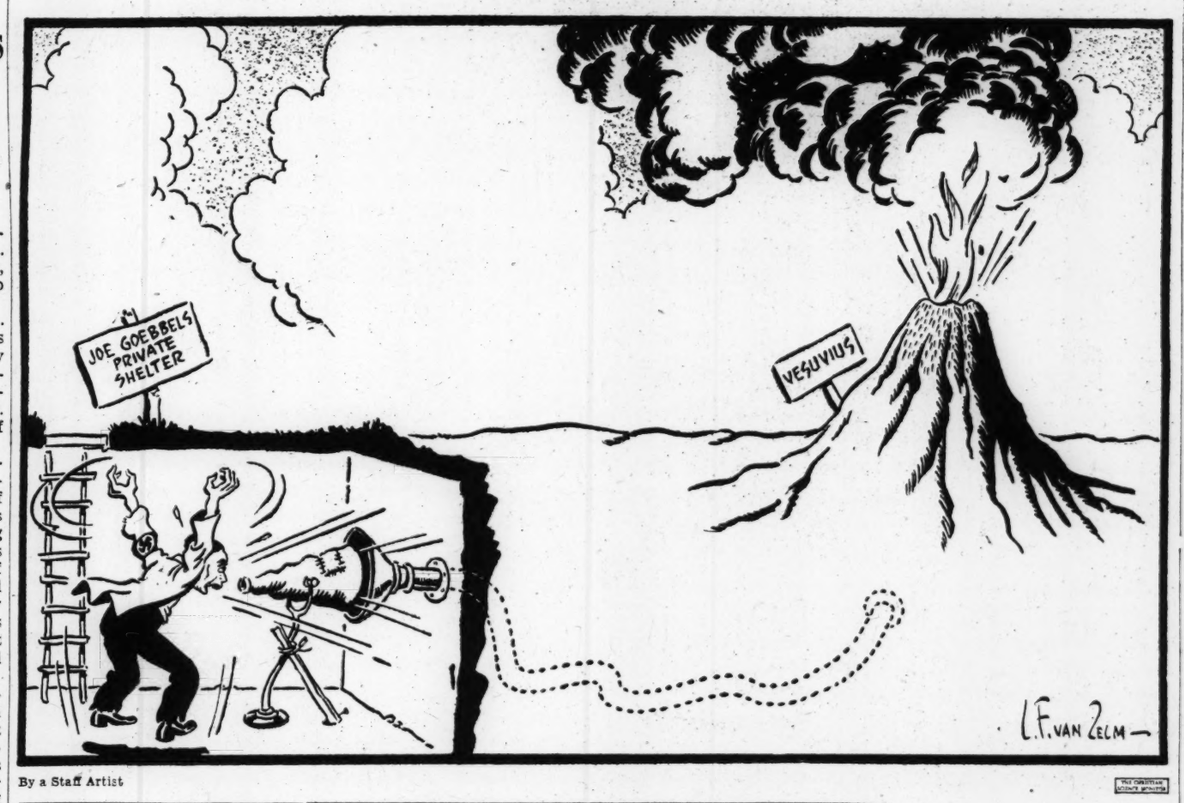
Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson was asked at his press conference what steps the Army had taken as the result of a recent conference between a C. I. O.-A. F. of L. delegation and Mr. Patterson on the distribution of labor news to soldiers.

The Department's policy, he replied, was to give soldiers an accurate and impartial account of all news, and "competent students of newspaper technique, including the editors of the C. I. O. News and the American Federation of Labor clip sheet, have examined the material distributed to army publications by the Army News Service and have commended it for telling the news honestly and objectively."

Secretary Stimson did not elaborate, but the Department said in a supplementary statement that the labor delegation, while conceding that the Department was making a sincere effort to be fair in its own news presentation of labor activities, insisted that the Department "should take on the further responsibility of correcting misconceptions the troops might have derived from other sources."

Col. Edward L. Munson, Jr., Chief of the Army Information Branch which operates the Army News Service, added that "the confidence which soldiers now have in the news they get through the Army would speedily vanish if they felt we were attempting to slant or sugar-coat the news for any purpose."

Could Be!



By a Staff Artist

Freedom of the Press

Freedom of the press, guaranteed in the Constitution's Bill of Rights, is reasonably understood and believed in by 50 per cent of the public, according to a poll in seven cities conducted by the American Society of Newspaper Editors. The rest were reported confused or believing freedom desirable but absent because of "control." A poll by the University of Denver National Opinion Research Center reported almost a third of Americans opposing freedom of the press in wartime. With Massachusetts recently celebrating the fifth anniversary of its belated ratification of the first Ten Amendments, The Christian Science Monitor conducted a survey to see what more can be done on enlightening the public on this fundamental of democracy.

"Freedom of the Press?" the newsboy parried strenuously when asked what he thought the expression meant.

"What's that, a gag? How could I sell papers if they were free?"

But not all the interviews developed in quite that fashion when reporters of this newspaper questioned a cross-section of average citizens to ascertain what the term "freedom of the press" meant to them, and whether they thought the freedom was a vital implement of democracy.

A private secretary to a program annotator for a symphony orchestra defined the term as "freedom of newspapers to publish what they see fit according to their standards."

"According to their standards"—whether high or low. The free choice would be the newspaper's.

"Freedom of the press means the right to publish things as one sees them, and as they happen," commented a woman office manager in a city traffic department, as she put her vote in for veracity.

Publication of the Truth

In a similar vein, a teacher declared, "Press freedom for me means the securing and publication of truth so far as one can obtain it."

And we understand "truth" here to mean the right of newspapers to express opinions on the editorial page and the right to use accurate, complete information on the news pages—rather than Absolute Truth, God.

But a State House special police officer asked suspiciously, "What do you mean, 'freedom of the press? There's no such thing in this country. The big fellows tell the papers only what they want them to know. It's true in the State and it's worse nationally. Sure we ought to have freedom of the press, but we haven't got it."

The statement, pointing up the inaccessibility of some news sources rather than a total lack of freedom of the press, may sound a bit severe.

But for confirmation and for comparison, take this statement by a prominent figure in journalism circles, Carl W. Ackerman, Dean of the Graduate School of Journalism, Columbia University, made late in 1942:

"Ever since the beginning of the war there have been restrictions and limitations on the freedom of the press, so that today the press is frozen by law, by censorship, by directives, by decrees, and by executive action. In all governmental affairs the press is free only to report what is officially released. Editors and publishers are free to comment and to criticize. They are not free to investigate the war effort or to crusade and to report their findings. In so far as this relates to the war, no one has a right to object, because no journalist would purposely or even voluntarily give aid and comfort to the enemy."

Danger of Censorship

"As for censorship itself," says Byron Price, Director of Censorship, "I would be the last to deny that its arbitrary powers in the realm of information involve some danger. It has been the lesson of history that censorship feeds on itself and that once any man is given the authority of suppression, the tendency is to expand that authority more and more until we arrive at a system of intellectual slavery."

A feminine elevator operator, who seems to agree with Mr. Ackerman and Mr. Price, declared, as her car drew up to the sixth floor: "I think freedom of the press is a good thing if you mean giving the papers the right to print what they want to. But censorship of the press would be 'murder.' I'd be against that."

"Press freedom," said a night watchman as he contributed to the discussion around a boarding-house dinner table, "means the privilege to say what one pleases, but to say it diplomatically and conservatively. However, I don't see how the press can be completely free under wartime conditions.

"Even in a nonwartime period," he continued, "I believe there should be some form of polite censorship. After all, we have meat inspectors, milk and food inspectors for that which we consume. Why can't we have news inspectors. I know that the news I consume has a tremendous effect on my thinking. I sometimes get awfully 'het up' over what I read."

"But who would the inspectors be?" asked someone over the boarding-house chicken. "Would you have them appointed by the Federal Government, or would you have them paid by the State?"

"Well, you've got me there. I can't say where the inspectors would come from, but I rather think that the policy of the newspaper itself should be the inspector. Although it seems to me there should be some still higher authority—news ethics, I suppose you'd call it."

"Which should be part of the news policy, right?" added the man next to him.

Vital to Democracy

When asked whether he thought press freedom was vital to democracy, the night watchman replied with a qualification, "Yes, if the papers will tell the truth."

That truth again.

"I think freedom of the press is a necessary implement of democracy," said the teacher who wanted the truth, "because the majority of the nation's newspapers, at least editorially speaking, are the reflection of the people's will. And since the people's will, or public opinion, can be derived only as a reaction to what information is obtained through the newspapers and radio, there is a necessity for unprejudiced and full news coverage."

"I believe that freedom of the press is vital," contributed a bond house secretary, "because the public must have some way of finding out what problems are before the nation. But how can the public weigh national problems if it gets a large amount of exaggeration?"

Why this unanimous insistence for truth? Could it be the public feels it is not getting ALL the accurate information available?

"With a fellow in service, I want to know how the war is going," said another elevator girl. "Without freedom of the press, I wouldn't know. And I want to know the bad news, if it's bad. So should everyone else, for the bad news builds up the war effort."

"Complete freedom of public information is wanted and should be granted," a Coast Guardsman asserted. "But some way should be provided to keep papers from using stories that will cause harm to the public, like stories of shortages in food which are followed by a 'run' on those items. In wartime, security must require some restrictions, but only those that are positively essential to the safety of the country or its armed forces."

And it's not strange that all of us should want accurate, unprejudiced information, for, as one famous journalist who has long examined the purposes and values of news, has said: "People everywhere share a mutual interest in news which is readily translatable into every language and dialect. News dispels rumors which lead to suspicion, confusion, and strife. News provides a basis for understanding and peaceful intercourse. News is a universal form of communication."

Little wonder the public insists on the whole fact.

Composite Definition

If we were to select from the above a composite definition, then, of the average citizen's concept of freedom of the press, it might run something like this:

"Freedom of the press means the obtaining of true information as far as it can be secured, and the freedom of newspapers to use what they see fit, according to their standard. It means the maximum of free access to news sources and the unprejudiced transmission of the obtained information with fair attention to all sides of a question."

Certainly, if the composite public participates in such a meaning for freedom of the press, it will look forward, and actively, to freedom from censorship and propaganda controls as soon as the armistice is signed. And it will campaign now for just that by making its opinions heard, "in order that public debate and reflection may build public confidence in the terms and conditions of global peace."

For "without freedom of communications," as Dean Ackerman says, "the peace terms will be propaganda terms, created by fear, pressed for acceptance in haste, and drafted in the language of emergency rather than in TRUTH."

First Town of Washington; Well—Which State Wins Out?

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP)—An old controversy over what town in the nation was first named after George Washington has been revived in Congress.

Three States are actively involved in the feud—Georgia, New Hampshire and North Carolina—with Washington, Ky., and Washington, D. C., also mentioned as in the running.

It all started when Representative Paul Brown (D) of Georgia inserted in the Congressional Record an Atlanta Journal article entitled "Washington, Ga., First of That Name."

The story related that the name of the Wilkes County, Ga., county seat was changed from Heard's Fort to Washington by the State's Legislature in memory of General Washington's tough winter with his troops at Valley Forge in 1777-78.

"Thus Washington, Ga., was the first of many towns to be named after our first President, although there are Americans who believe that Washington, D. C., was the first," the article said. "The nation's capital, actually, was the fourth city to be thus honored; Washington, N. C., being the second, and Washington, Ky., the third."

The ink had hardly dried on these statements when Representative Foster Stearns (R) of New Hampshire rose to contest Georgia's claims.

"The fact is that as early as Dec. 13, 1776, the General Court of the State of New Hampshire granted incorporation to a settlement previously known as Camden under the name of Washington," Mr. Stearns declared in remarks published in the record.

"I realize that my colleague (Brown) had no occasion to check on this, and I know he will forgive me if I correct the record in this regard," the New Englander asserted.

But scarcely was this new claim entered than Representative Herbert C. Bonner (D) of North Carolina took up the cudgel for his State.

"So as to keep the record straight I desire to call to the attention of the House the fact that Washington, N. C., was incorporated prior to October, 1776," he declared.

As evidence of his claim, Mr. Bonner submitted an article from the State Magazine, published at Raleigh, N. C., an article from the George Washington bicentennial clip sheet, and data from the Library of Congress.

The State Magazine article stated the evidence was "proof that will stand up in any court, including a Georgia Court."

Thus far there have been no rebuttals.

Maritime Commission Renegotiation Returns $184,840,000 to Government

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP)—Commander Arthur D. Rydstrom, head of the Maritime Commission's Renegotiation Board, told a House Merchant Marine Subcommittee that since the Board's establishment $184,840,000 had been returned to the Government under commission contracts.

Testifying at an investigation of reports of excessive profits by operators of wholly Government-owned yards, Commander Rydstrom said 1,556 Liberty ships were delivered up to last Nov. 30 at a total estimated cost of $2,591,220,000. The average profit to the contractor, he added, was 5.5 per cent after renegotiation and before taxes, and 1.5 per cent after renegotiation and after taxes.

While withholding details of all yards individually, Commander Rydstrom said that under a recent renegotiation agreement the Oregon Shipbuilding Corporation would receive profits after renegotiation and taxes of 1.4 per cent.

The North Carolina Shipbuilding Company at Wilmington, N. C., which he said had the lowest average cost per vessel, earned an estimated profit of 1.4 per cent after renegotiation and taxes.

Navy Chaplain Declares Men at Sea Have Real Faith and Will Bring It Back

CHICAGO, March 24 (AP)—Men in the Navy who are at sea are living close to God and the faith they have is real "and they will bring it back with them," says a Navy chaplain.

Capt. James V. Claypool, who spent 16 months on the battleship South Dakota which won glory at Guadalcanal and Santa Cruz, said that the churches will have "an extraordinary opportunity when these boys come back."

"These boys are closer to God now than they have ever been," Captain Claypool said in an interview. "A man is changed when he is at sea in a war.

"Almost all men at sea are deeply religious. I have heard them reading aloud from the New Testament in life jackets and helmets at battle stations."

Last March 1, Captain Claypool, a former Methodist district superintendent at Providence, R. I., and a Roman Catholic priest were the first chaplains in the Navy reserve to be promoted to the rank of Captain. Captain Claypool was a former football player at De Pauw (Ind.) University.

Early Gas Coupons Invalid After March

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration announced yesterday that "B" and "B-1" and old-style "E" aand "R" gasoline coupons will be invalid for use by the public after March 31.

"B" and "B-1" coupons have not been issued since Nov. 30, 1943, and the old "E" and "R" tickets have not been issued since Oct. 1, 1943.

The few with expiration dates later than March 31 may be exchanged for new coupons at local ration boards, OPA said.

Entertainment By Allies Not Goebbels Type

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 24—Amid new reverses to the German armies on the Russian frontier and the continuous devastating Allied air raids on the Reich itself, Propaganda Minister Dr. Joseph Goebbels is doing his best to provide cheer for the people of Berlin and other large cities.

Since Berliners do not take enthusiastically any more to his "enlightenment" articles he has combed the night clubs of Paris, Vienna, Prague, and Budapest for entertainment talent.

But his efforts are not meeting with much success—not because his new artists are so poor in quality but because there is little original that they can say or sing without getting into trouble.

"Digs" From Audiences

Even old "hits" have to be carefully considered many times before use lest some of the audience may see in them a secret "dig" against the present political system. And talking about the "system," this word to the Germans immediately recalls the "systemzeit" of the pre-Nazi period and reference to it generally leads to the cutting remark, "better some system than the present chaos."

The average Berliner loves a pointed story or a political joke. But this is forbidden if it can in any way be construed as a criticism of the Führer, Nazi Party, or belief in a German victory.

The only person who appears to enjoy jokes about himself is Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring. And even he isn't likely to be pleased with the latest joke. His newest nickname is "Sigismund," a colloquialism for Sieg in Mund or literally victory in his mouth. This revival of a character in an old operetta is an ironical reference to Marshal Göring's propensity for talking victory while his Luftwaffe is doing so little.

Classify Rumormongers

Nowadays the Nazi Party officials have to concentrate most of their superfluous energy upon chastising "those who hear the grass grow" as a vivid German phrase describes those who spread rumors. So keen have the Nazis become in this matter that they have a special classification for rumormongers.

They are not only grumblers, grunters, but also know-alls, and credulous people. For each of these there is a special lecture and pnishment to fit the crime.

And in order to show that they keep their fingers on the pulse of the nation, the Nazi officials issue orders like the following: "Children must go to bed in time. So should adults in order to be fresh in the morning. In the future the Party will devote more and more attention to this problem."

Officials Deny Word of Protest

CLEVELAND, March 24 (AP)—War and Navy Department officials said today they had no official word on a reported demonstration by soldiers on Guadalcanal Island last summer, expressing disapproval of a strike of miners at home.

The demonstration was reported in Cleveland by Philip Scacco, former private in the 37th (Ohio) Division, who asserted in an interview that American soldiers on the island "threw down their guns" in protest after reading newspaper accounts of the strike.

Mr. Scacco, who recently received an honorable medical discharge after Southwest Pacific action, said "several hundred of us" joined in the demonstration. The troops were not then in engaged combat, he said.

Allies Suspect Trickery In Withdrawal Moves

Home radiocasts go all the way in appeals to public for more planes—Tokyo's admission of damage at Truk unprecedented—Precautions taken against possible fires on home islands.

By Selden Menefee
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Japanese Radio has shown such alarm over recent American gains in the Pacific as to suggest that a large section of the country's officialdom knows that Japan's eventual defeat is inevitable.

Some observers have suggested that the pessimism shown on Japanese radiocasts beamed to the Americas is merely assumed, and is really aimed at making us overoptimistic. Thus when resistance stiffens, we will be caught off guard and presumably will be more receptive to the idea of a negotiated peace.

This may indeed explain Japan's willingness to allow gloomy statements to be heard abroad. But proof that the pessimism itself is no mere propaganda stunt is seen in the fact that Japanese home radiocasts and Domei transmissions to the press of Occupied Asia show even more extreme concern than those beamed overseas.

In fact, Japan's Singapore propagandists have found it necessary to issue an apologetic radiocast to their "Indian friends" on why the war seems to be going so badly on the Central and South Pacific fronts, according to a report of the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service, of the Federal Communications System.

One radio commentator frankly said: "The question will arise why Japan is adopting such defensive strategy. It is simply because Japan thinks by this strategy she can draw the enemy forces as close as possible and crush them once and for all at such a time and place as are the most favorable to our forces."

Plea for Public Support

The same FCC report, made available by the Office of War Information, points out that Japanese home radiocasts made propaganda out of the loss of Kwajalein and Roi, pulling all stops in a desperate appeal to rally public support for the "one more plane" campaign.

A mine worker was quoted as saying, "The devils of the enemy U. S. are coming closer in hand-to-hand combat to our mainland, step by step, as they rely on quantitative superiority." A 90-year-old factory foreman allegedly said, "We cannot hope for a year of victory if we continue to work as heretofore. No Japanese should leave his working place even for one moment. We cannot leave our places until death, and we are to strive forward, to increased production."

Lieut. Gen. Michio Ushijima, Vice-President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Youth Corps, told the Japanese people, "The United States waits lying in ambush to hit us in the middle of the progress of our nation for an increase in our fighting strength. . . . With powerful strength, as if she might reach to Japan immediately, the United States has plunged into our inner South Sea sphere. She succeeded in capturing Kwajalein and Roi and thus a corner of our territory."

Two days before the first attack on Truk the Japanese home radio said that the United States was contemplating a "dream-like plan aimed at our mainland, attacking us from the east, west, north, and south, from the New Guinea area, the Solomons area, the Rabaul area, the Gilbert, Marshall and Truk Islands areas, from the China continent, or from the Aleutians area . . . the desperate enemy counteroffensive will increase in furiousness from the coming of spring toward the summer and further from summer toward autumn."

America's "dream" has now become Japan's nightmare.

Unprecedented Admission

Japan's admission of losing 18 ships at Truk was unprecedented. The Army and Navy Chiefs of Staff, who were not members of Premier Tojo's Kwantung Army clique, were made the scapegoats and replaced as General Tojo admitted that "At present the Empire is literally standing at the crossroads of a rise or a fall." (The March 15 bombing of Truk, however, was not mentioned on the Japanese home radio.)

The attack on Guam was labeled "imprudent," and Domei added that "The Imperial Navy stands ready to drive home powerful blows on the enemy whenever he comes within its range."

As for the blow against Saipan, in the Mariannas, the Japanese people were told that it was "nothing short of astonishing, but we simply cannot consider this as simply a rash attempt."

Two naval correspondents said of this raid, "It was believed that the enemy would surely not come on such a bright morning, but just as we stuck our heads out of the air-raid shelter, we saw five Grumman fighter planes charge down from somewhere between the clouds. . . . The enemy bombing attacks were made in several waves for about 30 minutes. The fierce enemy planes rained explosive and incendiary bombs on the living quarters and strafed the entire region. Such was the ruthlessness o fthe enemy attacks."

Japanese alarm after this raid, late in February, was so great that the Tokyo newspaper Yomiuri said that Saipan was only 1,260 sea miles from Japan proper and that Japan must be prepared at any time to sight enemy bombers. The Tokyo newspaper Shimbun called for a speeding up of the evacuation program in the Capital and other large cities because "something unexpected might happen to Tokyo."

Precautions in Tokyo

On Feb. 29, the Nazis' Transocean news agency said that the Japanese had expected Tokyo to be bombed for several days, and that special instruction had been issued for fighting fires.

Rabaul's position was described to the home audience on March 14 by an Army press correspondent as "ghastly and terrible. . . . Rabaul is exposed to the constant rain of bombs by the United States air force day and night, day after day." Because there are not enough Japanese planes on Rabaul "we must let the enemy planes move freely," he said, in a resounding appeal for increased aircraft production.

On Army Day, March 10, the people of Japan heard that "the enemy's rebellious assault is extremely fierce and earnest, and is not to be overlooked." The United States had "material superiority," they were told, and the Japanese must display a fanatical "fighting spirit," as they did against Russia in 1905, if they are to win.

The greatest fear of the ruling powers of Japan is that we will "take short cuts" and make this "a short-duration war," as they put it. For that would wreck their plan to wear us down and achieve a compromise peace which would eventually turn out to be a victory for Japan.

Tojo to Fight Foe With Comic Strips

By the Associated Press

New York, March 24

The "propaganda and enlightenment power" of Japanese comic strips will be "utilized in bolstering the fighting spirit," a Tokyo radiocast said today.

The Tojo Government will set up a "greater East Asia comic strip study society" for this purpose. "With its formation, a large drive to crush and bring the enemy, the United States and Britain, to their knees will commence," said the radiocast as reported by U. S. Government monitors.

U. S. Bombers Flash Warning to Berlin

By the Associated Press

London, March 24

The American bomber fleet which hit Berlin March 22 flashed a radio warning while en route that the attack was coming and urgently advised citizens of two districts to evacuate immediately, the Daily Herald said in a dispatch from Stockholm.

Sixty minutes before the bombers and their fighter escorts reached Berlin, it said, this warning was sent out:

"We are coming. Our targets will be in the Northern and Northwestern districts of Berlin. Evacuate those districts at once."

Every few minutes the warning was repeated, the dispatch said.

It was an invitation too for Nazi fighters to come up and fight, but they stayed on the ground.

Marrying Chinese

CHUNGKING, China, March 24 (AP)—A Chinese who arrived from Shanghai said many Japanese civilians, foreseeing defeat, are marrying Chinese girls and registering property in their wives' names.

Army Returns Plants To Western Electric

BALTIMORE, March 24 (AP)—The Army has relinquished control of the Point Breeze plants of the Western Electric Company, which it seized last Dec. 19 after a strike of several hundred workers because the concern failed to furnish separate sanitary facilities for whites and Negroes.

Brig. Gen. A. A. Farmer, War Department representative, announced the end of Army control in a statement which stated the purpose of the seizure was "to restore production which had been disrupted by labor disturbances.

"Full production has now been restored and therefore possession and operation of the above-mentioned plants and facilities by the Army was ended."

The strike was called by the Western Electric Employes Association.

Today's Woman

Homes for Europe's Children Goal of Woman's Group

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Postwar homes for Europe's roving children are the goal for which a group of earnest women is now working in the United States. They are to be individual homes where war's desperate little vagabonds can be taken care of and re-educated in an atmosphere of love and understanding, according to Mrs. Ninon Tallon, Vice-Chairman of the Women's Council for Postwar Europe.

These women are asking Americans who own houses in Europe to loan them for this purpose during the period immediately following the liberation of the occupied countries. Already they have secured the promise of several chateaux in France which will be turned into hostels where wandering war orphans can be taught by social workers and nurses and be guided back into moral and physical well-being.

Furnishings Needed

But you don't have to own a castle on the banks of the Rhone or the Danube or a villa on the Riviera in order to share in this scheme for the rehabilitation of war's innocent child victims. A chair, a bed, some blankets or a stove in Oakland, Oshkosh, or Scranton will do. For the Council, which is engineering the plan as one of its postwar projects, is asking interested groups and individuals all over the United States to set aside furnishings from their own homes with which to equip these centers. Whatever their style of architecture, these houses in Europe are almost sure, says Mrs. Tallon, to have been stripped of every movable object by the retreating Nazis.

The Council has a twofold reason for recruiting actual furniture rather than dollars. In the first place, it will be impossible to buy any over there for some time to come. Secondly—and this goes to the heart of the whole idea—it wants the children to feel that the furniture has been given by someone who cares, that it belongs to real people who love them enough to want to share their own things with them.

Donors Names on Gifts

Pierre, for instance, who has no idea where his mother and father are, will know that Mrs. Smith, who has a little boy and lives in a town called Springfield, sent the nice bed he is sleeping in. One day Pierre will write to Mrs. Smith and perhaps she will send him a letter with pictures showing what kind of a house she lives in. Bearing the names of its donors, the furniture will thus serve as a link with a civilization the children have forgotten or never known.

Little by little as their starved bodies resume their normal proportions, their warped and twisted thinking will be helped back to sane concepts of the world by such tangible evidences of kindness and genuine concern. This, at least, is the cherished vision behind the plan.

As a student of child psychology in France and in Vienna before the war and as one who worked with the Unitarian Service Committee to bring children to this country after hostilities began, Mrs. Tallon understands the problem involved in the postwar rehabilitation of Europe's roving children. "Millions of them have been forcibly torn from their homes and segregated from their families by the Nazis in an attempt to ensnare their generation in a net of potential criminality," she explains. "This is part of Germany's strategy of defeat, a trap set up to ruin our victory."

Spiritual and Moral Needs

Before this winter began, it was estimated that there were 10,000,000 children, not counting Germans and Russians, among the displaced peoples of Europe, she says. Hundreds of thousands will be orphans. It will be impossible to tell what country, much less what village or town, many of them came from. Already they have gathered into gangs that commit all manner of crimes.

"To work for the spiritual and moral as well as physical rehabilitation of these boys and girls is our only hope," she declares, "of reshaping them into human beings fitted to occupy a normal place in society, and able, 20 years from now, to decide intelligently upon issues affecting the peace of Europe and of the whole world. Failure or delay now may cost the lives of many of the present generation of American children."

Not only must they be made to realize they have friends, they must also learn that others have suffered as much as they and are faced with the same problem of rebuilding the world. As they receive help in these homes, they will be taught to share what they have with those who are even worse off than they are—and thus keep the kettle of friendship boiling.

Vagabonds Do Respond

Too big a job for a small group of women to tackle? "If we let ourselves think that, nobody would start," answers Mrs. Tallon. "Better to begin with a few thousand or even a few hundred children and let their example of what such care will do lead others to undertake similar ventures." Experiments with children rescued from Europe have already proven, she says, what an amazing readjustment can be brought about even in six months, given proper care and an atmosphere of love and understanding.

As far as the furniture is concerned, the Women's Council will act as a clearing house to tell the interested clubs, churches, schools, or individuals when and where to send what they have collected. Each group will store its own prospective gifts until shipping is available.

At the same time nationals of the countries where the homes are located will be trained and prepared to go to Europe to act as "voluntary mothers." They will work with their own countrywomen to re-establish a normal, happy life for the children.

A Job For Women

Mrs. Tallon emphasizes that this plan will not interfere with the work of any government relief organization. It will simply add the touch of individual friendship which government action necessarily concerned with mass relief cannot supply.

No one, she adds, can dispute that this is essentially a job for women. A job, she thinks, which will do more to build international peace than all kinds of repressive measures against future aggression.

Officers of the Women's Council for Postwar Europe include: Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Honorary President; Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen Rhode, President; Miss Marie Ginsberg (Polish), Chairman; Judge Dorothy Kenyon, Mrs. Gerda Schairer (Danish), and Mrs. Tallon, Vice-Chairmen; Miss Pauline E. Mandigo, Treasurer.

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Figure in International Diplomacy

Soviet Russia's envoy to Sweden, Alexandra Mikhailovna Kollontay, one of the most colorful personalities among the women of war torn Europe, is shown here with her secretary in a photograph that looks as though it might be the reproduction of a painting or a scene from a drama of the theater. Actually, it depicts part of the world drama. Mme. Kollontay is lunching in her dining room and at the same time dictating letters, indicating the tirelessness with which this woman diplomat works in handling the affairs of her nation and others with which it deals. In her right hand she holds a goblet of carrot juice—her favorite cocktail.

'Meat' Loaves Minus Meat Pass Family Censors

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

You can create fine fiction out of nuts, if you practice the following recipes making a "beef" loaf of autumnal bronze hues, oozing rich juices from which delectable odors escape. It may not actually be meat, but it is protein, and few families can distinguish a nut from a steer, when the former substituted for the latter in these recipes. They were enjoyed by our family long before ration points were invented. Try this one, a substantial, meaty looking and nourishing:

Walnut Roast Number One

⅓ cup cooked rice
1 cup ground raw carrot
1 cup ground walnuts
2 cups mashed potatoes (or ground raw)
1 tomato and 1 cup juice
1 egg
1 tablespoon onion
1 tablespoon parsley
½ teaspoon salt
Dash of pepper and marjoram

Shape in a loaf and bake in a bread pan for an hour at 350°. Make a sauce with the juices in the pan, adding a cup of tomato juice and a thickening of 1 tablespoon of flour. Or serve with egg, mushroom or cheese sauce.

Walnut Roast Number Two

A walnut roast which may be put together well in advance of popping into the oven, contains the following, in its masquerade as beef:

2 eggs
1 cup cream, evaporated or real
1 cup walnuts, ground
1 cup milk
2 cups toasted bread crumbs
1 teaspoon onion
½ teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon fat
½ chopped green pepper

Slightly sauté the onion in the fat, mix into it the bread crumbs moistened with the milk, the eggs beaten into the cream, and the walnuts and seasoning.

Use your imagination and dip into various herb seasonings in your seasoning cabinet, parsley, celery, mustard, mint, etc., etc. and use bits of suet saved from steaks, or ham fat.

Shape into a loaf and let it stand twenty minutes at least, then bake for an hour at 350°.

It is wonderful to find these family connoisseurs of good food declaring that you surely must be your meat man's favorite customer, when you serve them this:

Vegetable Roast

1 cup corn, canned or fresh
1 cup baked beans
1 cup strained tomatoes
1 cup boiled rice
1 cup chopped raw potatoes
1 teaspoon minced onion
½ cup milk
1 tablespoon fat and 1 cube beef extract
1 egg well beaten
2 teaspoons baking powder—beaten with the egg
¼ teaspoon pepper,
½ teaspoon salt

Shape and bake as a loaf in a moderate oven one hour. If you use raw rice bake 1½ hours and use 1 cup milk. **A. M.**

All recipes on this page have been checked by Miss Alice Bradley, director of Miss Farmer's School of Cookery.

BABY DIET HINTS

In Gerber's Strained Green Beans baby gets lots of Vitamin A, a good portion of Vitamin B₁ and precious iron. These beans are high quality, carefully washed in pure, clear water and are cooked the Gerber way with air excluded to preserve the valuable vitamins and minerals. Try a few cans on baby's menu!

Gerber's *Baby Foods*
FREMONT, MICH. OAKLAND, CALIF.
Cereals...Strained Foods...Chopped Foods

Sees Shopping Both a Career and a Service

By Helen Henley
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When Nell Shelton, now Manager of Shopping Service for Gilchrist Company, Boston, initiated her first shopping department in a Southwestern store some years ago, she planned this work as a distinctly specialized service. She foresaw, too, that it had something to offer people on both sides of the counter. Her experience quickly proved that the business of personal shopping opened a fascinating vocation to women with the right qualifications.

From the beginning, Mrs. Shelton had never a day's doubt about the need for such service for folk too busy to shop for themselves. They could have laundry or sewing done by others with suitable skills, and it seemed entirely reasonable for them to have shopping done for them too, because, as Mrs Shelton explained, "Shopping is work, too."

Considers the Customer

The "specialized" aspect of this work comes in each shopper's effort to individualize the service to meet her customer's need in the most satisfactory way. In selecting for a customer, a shopper does not necessarily choose what most appeals to her, but instead bases her decisions on her customer's own tastes and on the suitability of the article for the use to which it is to be put.

When one busy person's need has been met, sometimes the shopper finds that her job has really just begun! A business woman telephoned Mrs. Shelton at her office one day to ask her to select a cover for her studio couch. She needed it immediately and had no time to shop. The cover which Mrs. Shelton chose fitted the couch so well that it looked custom-made, and the colors harmonized perfectly with the furnishing of the room. Friends invariably asked where their hostess had found such a lovely cover. She was only too pleased to tell them—with the result that Shopping Service soon was called upon to help these friends select souch covers, and also to outfit a large house with curtains.

Notable Expansion

Through such instances as this, Mrs. Shelton has seen her department steadily expanding. When she came to Gilchrist's in 1933 to manage their Shopping Service she began with the already established staff of four shoppers in the store and one suburban shopper. As the success of this small group steadily grew, Mrs. Shelton recognized that their notable gains could be proportionately multiplied by taking on additional qualified workers and thus expanding the department's service. Now Gilchrist's Shopping Service regularly employs about 40 workers, more than half of whom work in the store. The others, known as suburban shoppers, operate from their homes and come into the store only occasionally.

These suburban shoppers live in communities adjacent to Boston and take orders by telephone from customers in their own locality, thus saving their neighbors many arduous shopping trips into the city. To the suburban shoppers themselves, the work offers an opportunity to earn money without leaving their homes. More than one of these shoppers has supported the home while the husband was out of work or was finishing his professional education. Another shopper has put two children through college. At least two have helped to pay for their homes.

Experience Not Necessary

One suburban shopper, with a small daughter to support, had hesitated to undertake the work because an injury to her right hand made it impossible for her to write up orders. In Mrs. Shelton's eyes that offered no obstacle. She encouraged and helped the woman to learn to write with her left hand, and had the joy of seeing her become a successful shopper, with an air of happy accomplishment replacing discouragement.

Although Mrs. Shelton is a graduate of Prince School in Boston and held executive positions in two Southwestern stores before coming to Gilchrist's, she declares that personal shopping is one type of work for which previous business experience is not essential. It is more important, she believes, for an applicant to have been a good housekeeper and to know, or to be willing to learn, how to speak pleasantly and correctly. Honesty and truthfulness should be a part of her character, along with appreciation of these qualities in others. She must also have an affectionate regard for her co-workers and her customers.

"After all," Mrs. Shelton summed it up, "selling is really telling the truth about the merchandise. That is what we do. Our girls study lists of descriptive adjectives and learn to select the words which accurately describe the merchandise. Of course, they study the merchandise, too, and attend regular classes in color, design, fashion, and interior decoration.

"We don't want to 'sell' or 'oversell' a customer. We do want to find out her specific needs and fill them. That is intelligent selling—and it is service, too."

Painting Word Pictures

The success of the shoppers in painting word pictures of merchandise over the telephone or by mail is indicated by the fact that returns of things purchased through Shopping Service average less than returns from customers who have done their own selecting unaided.

Shopping Service, like most departments in large stores, has a certain quota set to indicate how much merchandise it is supposed to sell. "We have attained our quota, and more," Mrs. Shelton said, "not through keeping our eyes anxiously fixed on the total we are expected to achieve, but through keeping uppermost our aim to serve the customer. We have found that the quota takes care of itself when we are truly giving the service needed."

Then she added, with a smile and sparkle characteristic of her, "I noticed that, soon after the war started, people began saying, 'Because of the war, we can't do this and 'we can't do that,'" said Mrs. Shelton. "One day, I surprised everyone by announcing that I was tired of hearing about what we couldn't do, and that I was going to go ahead and do what we could!

War Expands Work

"It has been amazing to see how much we could accomplish. In fact, instead of curtailing our service, the war has brought new needs for us to fill. One of our big jobs has been to help outfit hundreds of women workers in local war plants with special garments designed by safety engineers for their protection. Fitting the garments to the workers was a secondary task. The real job was educating them to the necessity for wearing these safety garments."

Considered in such terms, it's easy to understand Mrs. Shelton's buoyant enthusiasm for her job—and equally easy to account for the success of this specialized Shopping Service.

Ideas for Your Home

"Take Thought for Your Home," a series of six practical articles on interior decoration will appear on the Today's Woman Page on Wednesdays, beginning March 29. They will be by Neil Martin, writer and lecturer on the subject, whose background of experience in this field both in this country and Europe, enables him to speak with authority. All will be keyed to this day of wartime restrictions.

Paint Brushes Deserve Care

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With the first warm days of spring, comes the urge to wield a paint brush—and usually we don't have to look far for something to wield it on! For best results, good brushes are quite as important as good paint. To keep brushes in condition to do first-class work and have them always soft and pliable when needed, a bit of care is required. Remember, too, that paint brushes should be used only for paint, and varnish brushes for varnish.

There is a simple but effective device for keeping a brush shapely and flexible while in use. If it is to be used on succeeding days, place a stick across a pail of water, and to the stick tie the brush handle, making sure that the bristles are entirely immersed but do not touch the bottom of the pail.

However, if a brush is not to be used again for some time, it should be thoroughly cleaned with turpentine, then washed in warm—not hot—soapsuds. Dry as much as possible by squeezing in a soft cloth, then hang up in a warm place, as dust-free as possible. When quite dry, wrap in paper and lay on a shelf until needed again. This treatment applies to varnish brushes also.

Is it good taste?

To ask your guests to help — to get them out into the kitchen? In these maidless days, it is indeed! But make it fun — not just a bit of drudgery.

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Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N. Y. Curb

Today's Sales (est.)	900,000
Previous day's sales	1,173,510
1944 volume to date	56,642,424
1943 volume to date	67,762,479

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Thursday	52.5	Prev. day	52.9
Month ago	51.4	Year ago	47.3
1944 high	53.2	1944 low	49.5

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	3	58	58	58	+ 3/8
Adams Exp 2½g	19	11½	11¼	11½	+ ¼
Adams-Millis ¼e	1	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ¼
Air Reduction 1a	5	42¼	41¾	41⅞	+ ⅛
Alaska Juneau	15	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
Alleghany Corp	43	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
Alleghany pf	35	31¼	30⅜	30½	+ ⅝
Alleg pr pf	3	54	53½	53½	+ ¼
Allegh L Stl .35e	17	26½	26⅛	26½	+ ¼
Allen Indust ¾g	7	11	10¾	11	
Al Chem & Dye 6	3	145	144½	145	—1½
Allied Mills 2g	98	35⅛	34¼	34⅝	+ ⅜
Allied Strs 1	14	16⅞	16⅜	16½	
Allied Strs pf 5	1	100	100	100	
Allis-Ch Mfg ¼e	15	36½	36⅛	36½	+ ¼
Alpha P Cem ¼e	3	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
Amal Leather	3	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
Amal Lea pf 2¾k	5	36	35¾	36	+1
Am Airlines 1½g	6	65¾	65¼	65¾	+ ¾
Am Bk Note .40e	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅜
Am Bank N pf 3 †	50	63½	62¾	63½	
Am Bosch ½e	3	13⅜	13	13¼	+ ¼
Am Brake Sh .35e	2	38¼	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
Am BrSh pf 5¼ †	10	128	128	128	—1½
Am Cable & Rad	19	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
Am Can 3	1	86½	86	86½	+ ½
Am Can pf 7 †	20	177	177	177	
Am Car & Fdy 4g	10	38⅛	37	37⅝	+ ¼
Am C&F pf 14½ag	*1	79¾	79¾	79¾	+ ¼
Am Chain & C 2	2	24¾	24½	24⅝	— ⅛
Am Ch&Cbl pf 5 †	30	109¾	109¾	109¾	+ ¾
Am Chicle 4a †	60	113¾	112½	112½	—1½
Am Colortype .15e	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
Am Crystal Sug	4	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ¼
Am Distill stpd	1	29½	29½	29½	
Am European ½g	2	9	9	9	
Am Export L 2	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ¼
Am For Pow	25	5¾	5½	5½	
Am&FPS7pf 13¼k	3	89½	89½	89½	+ ½
Am&FP 2pf	25	23⅞	23¼	23¼	
Am-Haw SS ¾e	5	37	36	36	— ¼
Am Hide & Leath	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ¼
Am Home Pr 2.40	7	66	65¼	65¼	— ¼
Am Ice	189	7¼	6¼	7¼	+ ⅞
Am Ice pf 1½e	7	70½	66⅓	70½	+4⅜
Am Interna ½g	6	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Am Invest III .60	1	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	
Am Locomotive¼e	29	18½	18⅛	18⅜	
Am Locom pf 7	9	89	87	89	+1
Am M&Fdy .80	21	15¾	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
Am M & Met ¼e	3	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
Am Metal (¾ae)	2	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	—1⅛
Am NewsCo 1.80 †	40	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ ½
Am Pow & Lt	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
Am P&L $6 pf	7	51⅜	51	51¼	
Am P&L $5 pf	12	48⅜	47½	47½	— ⅜
Am Rad&StS .10e	37	9⅞	9⅜	9⅞	+ ¼
Am R Mill .20e	12	13¾	13⅜	13¾	
AmRollMpf 4½	1230	67	66½	67	+ ⅛
Am Seating ½g	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ¼
Am Sh Bldg 1e †	30	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	+ ¼
Am Smelt & R 2	4	38	37⅞	37⅞	
Am Smelt&Rpf7 †	10	151¼	151¼	151¼	
Am Snuff 1.20e	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	
Am Stl Fdrs 2	13	26⅜	25¾	26⅛	+ ⅛
Am Stores ½e	2	15½	15½	15½	
Am Stove .30e	1	21½	21½	21½	+ ¼
Am Sug Ref 2e	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	+ ¼
Am Tel & Tel 9	20	157⅜	157⅛	157⅜	+ ⅛
Am Tobacco 3a	4	61¾	61¼	61¾	+ ½
Am Tob B 3a	10	62½	61⅝	62½	+ ⅜
Am Tob pf 6 †	40	143½	143½	143½	+1
Am Type Fdrs ½e	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ¼
Am Viscose ½e	7	46	45½	46	+1
Am Wat Wks	18	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
Am Woolen	8	8¼	8	8¼	— ⅛
Am Wool pf 2k	3	83¾	83½	83½	— ½
Am Zinc L & S	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Anaconda Cop ½e	41	26⅝	26¼	26⅜	+ ⅜
Anchor Hock G.15e	10	25	24½	25	+ ½
APW Paper	2	3	3	3	
Armour & Co	15	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
Armour&Co prpf3k	4	85¼	85	85	
Armour & Co pf †	30	103	103	103	+ ½
Armstrong Crk ¼e	8	37⅝	37½	37¾	+ ⅛
Arnold Const ¼e	3	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
Assd D Gds ¼e	2	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
Assd DGd 1pf 6 †	50	96½	96½	96½	—1¼
Assd DGd 2 pf7 †	50	90¾	90¾	90¾	+ ½
Atch T&SF 1½e	17	67½	66⅞	67	
Atch T&S F pf 5	16	90	89¾	99	+ ¼
Atl Coast Line 3g	22	38½	37½	38	+ ¼
Atl G&W Indies 3g	1	29½	29½	29½	+ ¾
Atl Refining (¼ae)	6	29⅞	29½	29½	— ¼
Atl Ref pf 4	†130	111½	111¼	111½	+ ¼
Atlas Corp (1¼e)	4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
Atlas Powd ¾ae	†160	56½	56	56⅜	— ⅜
Atlas Pow pf 5 †	80	116	116	116	
Avst N prA1½k †	10	71	71	71	+ ½
Aviation Co .20g	34	4	3⅞	3⅞	
Bald Loco ct1½g	24	20½	20¼	20¼	
Balt & Ohio	31	8¾	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	26	16	15⅜	15½	
Bangor & Ar	2	11½	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
Barber Asph	47	26⅜	25¼	25¾	+ ¾
Barnsdall Oil .60	2	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ¼
Bath Iron Wks 2e	10	18	18	18	
Bayuk Cigars 1½	1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅜
Beech Airc 1g	6	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅜
Bendix Aviat ¾ae	7	37½	37½	37½	+ ¼
Benef Ind Ln .30e	3	18	18	18	
Best & Co 1.60a	2	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	+ ¼
Best Foods ½e	9	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅜
Beth Steel (11½e)	17	59¾	59⅝	59¾	+ ⅛
Beth Steel pf 7	3	118	117½	117½	
Bigelow-Sanf ½e	2	40½	40½	40½	— ¼
Blaw-Knox .15e	14	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
Blm'dale .225e †	50	15	15	15	— ¾
Boeing Airplane2g	36	15½	15⅛	15½	+ ½
Bohn Al&Brass ¾e	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	— ½
Bond Strs 2	4	35¼	35	35¼	
Borden Co .40 e	12	30⅛	30	30⅛	
Borg-Warner 1.60	3	36½	36	36½	+ ½
Boston & Maine	1	5	5	5	
Braniff Airw .60	8	15⅝	15⅜	15½	+ ⅛
Bridgeport Br 1	1	10	10	10	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg (2)	15	31⅞	31½	31⅞	+ ⅛
Brklyn Un Gas ½g	39	20½	19¾	20¼	+ ⅝
Brunswk-Balke ¾ae	2	19	19	19	
Bucyrus-Erie .15e	4	9⅞	9¾	9¾	
Budd Mfg	14	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
Budd Wheel ½g	12	8⅜	8¼	8¼	
Budd Mfg5Spf5 †	20	62⅜	60½	61	
Buffalo Forge 45e	3	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
Bullard Co ½e	2	20	20	20	+ ¼
Bulova Watch 2	1	32½	32½	32½	— ½
Burt Mills (.40e)	2	29¼	29	29	— ½
Bus Aide Ma .20e	6	13	12⅞	12⅞	
Bush Term ¼e	1	5	5	5	
Bush TBpf1½k †	50	48½	48½	48½	
Butler Bros (.15e)	4	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Butler Br pf 1¾	1	29	29	29	
Butte C & Z ¼g	3	3¼	3⅛	3¼	— ⅛
Byers A M Co	3	14¾	14¼	14¼	
Byron Jack ¼e	1	21½	21½	21½	— ⅜
Calif Pack 1½	6	27⅞	27½	27⅞	+ ⅛
Calif P pf 2½ †	30	56	56	56	
Calumet&Hec .20e	9	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
Campbell Wy ¼e	6	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
Can Dry Ale ¼ae	32	27¼	26	27¼	+1¼
Can South Ry 3 †	10	39	39	39	—1
Canad Pacific h½e	7	9⅝	9½	9½	
Capital Adm A	1	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Caro C&O 5 †	40	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	+ ⅛
Case (JI) Co	3	57	56¾	56¾	— ¼
Case (JI) pf 7 †	10	149	149	149	
Caterpil Tractor 2	2	49¼	49	49	— ¼
Celanese Cp ½pf*	8	37	36¾	37	+ ½
Celanese pr pf 7 †	40	120⅜	120¼	120⅜	+ ¼
Celotex Corp ½	8	12	11⅞	12	
Celotex Cp pf 1	†340	18	17½	17½	— ⅜
Cent Aguirre 1½	8	21½	21¼	21½	+ ⅛
Cent Foundry	6	3⅛	3	3	
Cent R R N J	15	13½	13	13	+ ¼
Cerro de Pas ¾ae	5	33⅛	33	33⅛	— ¼
Certain-teed Prod	4	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
Cert-teed 6 pf †	520	63½	62	63½	+1
Champ Pap&F ¼ae	3	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	— ½
Champ P&Fpf 6 †	130	109½	109¼	109¼	— ¼
Cnes & Ohio 3	18	46⅞	46¾	46⅞	+ ⅛
Chi&E Ill 1½g	97	9	8¼	9	+ ⅝
Chi&E Ill A 1e	107	18½	17⅜	18⅜	+1⅜
Chi Grt West	19	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
Chi Grt W pf 5¾k	10	24¼	24	24¼	+ ⅜
Chi Mail Or .15e	6	18	17⅝	17¾	— ¾
Chi No West wi	5	25⅛	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
Chi No West pf wi	29	55½	55	55¼	+ ¼
Chi Pneu Tool 2	4	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅞
Chi Pneu T cv pf3	3	40½	40⅛	40⅛	— ⅜
Chi PT prpf2½ †	30	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	— ¾
Childs Co	20	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
Chrysler Corp ¾ae	18	84⅞	83¾	84½	+ ¾
Cit-Ser I&F 1.20	1	17¾	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
City Invest †	30	59½	59½	59½	—1
City Stores	8	8⅜	8	8	— ⅜
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	6	35¾	35⅛	35¾	+ ¼
Cluett Peab 2½ae	6	37	36¾	37	
Coca-Cola 3a	2	115½	115	115½	+ ¼
Coca-Cola A 3 †	10	65½	65½	65½	+1
Colgate-P-P ½a	7	27	27	27	
Col-P-P pf 4¼ †	10	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	— ⅜
Collins & Aik ¼ae	1	28½	28½	28½	— ⅜
Collins&Aik pf5 †	10	112	112	112	+ ½
Col & South	†150	17½	17¼	17½	+ ½
Col & South 1pf †	240	19¼	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
Col Fuel & Iron 1	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
Colum B'castA.40e	2	29¼	28¾	28¾	— ¼
Colum G&E .10e	18	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
Col G & E 6 pf 6	3	84	83⅞	84	
Colum Pict ⅜ag	3	18½	18⅜	18½	— ¼
Colum P pf 2¾	3	41½	41	41½	+ ¾
Coml Credit 3	7	41¼	41	41¼	+ ¼
Comi Inv Tr 2.40	8	44½	44¼	44¼	
Comi Solv .60g	32	15⅝	15⅜	15½	
Com'with&South	179	¾	⅝	¾	+ ⅛
Com&So pf 1¼k	4	83½	83	83⅜	+ ⅜
Com Ed 1.40	1	25⅜	25½	25⅜	+ ⅛
Conde Nast ¾ag	2	10¼	10	10	— ¼
Congoleum-Nairn1	2	24	24	24	
Consol Cigar ½ae	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	— ¼
Cons Copper .20g	2	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	
Cons Edison 1.60	29	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	+ ⅛
Cons Edis pf 5	11	105⅞	105¾	105¾	— ⅛
Cons Film Ind	15	4⅛	3⅞	4	
Cons Film pf ¾ak	5	19⅞	19½	19¾	+ ⅜
Cons Laundries .60	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Cons Nat Gas	43	28	27⅝	27⅞	+ ⅜
Cons Vultee 1e	2	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
Cons Vul pf 1¼	2	20⅞	20⅝	20⅜	— ⅜
Consol'n Coal	5	16	15⅞	16	— ⅜
ConsumP pf4½ †	10	104⅝	104⅜	104⅜	
Container Co ¾ae	7	23¼	23	23¼	+ ¼
Cont Bak ½ae	15	9¼	8⅞	9	— ⅛
Cont Can ¼ae	7	37¼	36½	37¼	+1
Cont Diam F .20e	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅜
Cont Ins 1.60a	1	45½	45½	45½	
Cont Motors .15e	27	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Cort Oil Del .30e	9	32½	32	32½	+ ½
Cooper Bess ¼e	5	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
Cooper Bess pf3 †	60	42⅜	42	42	— ¼
Copperweld Stl .80	2	12½	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
Corn Exch 2.40 †	80	47¾	47	47	— ¼
Corn Prod 2.60	4	57	56¾	56¾	— ¼
Cornell-D E .20e	5	18¾	18½	18¾	
Cornell-D E pf 6	3	84	83½	84	+ ⅜
Corn Pt pf 3½a	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ¼
Corp Credit .30g	9	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
Coty Internat	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
Crane Co ¼ae	8	20¾	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
Crane Co pf 5 †	40	106½	106½	106½	+ ¼
Cream of Wh 1⅓	1	23	23	23	— ⅜
Crosley Corp ¼e	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
Crown Cork&S ¾ag	9	34¼	34	34¼	+1
Crown Zeller 1	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
Crown Zel pf5 †	80	99	98¾	98¾	— ¼
Crucible Steel 3g	7	32¼	31½	31½	— ¼
Crucible Stl pf 5	2	79	79	79	— ¼
Cuba R R pf	†120	25½	25½	25½	
Cuban-A Sug .40g	20	13	12⅝	12⅞	+ ¼
Cudahy Packing	2	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ¼
Curtis Publishing	19	6⅛	6	6⅛	
Curtis Pub pr pf3a	3	42¾	42½	42¾	— ¼
Curtiss-Wright¾ag	22	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
Curtiss-Wr A 2	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
Cutler-Ham .35e	4	23¾	23⅜	23½	+ ½
Davison Chem 1g	4	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅛
Deere & Co 2g	8	41	40⅞	40⅞	+ ¼
Deere&Co pf 1.40	2	33½	33	33½	+ ½
Del & Hudson	67	31¼	30⅛	30¼	+ ⅜
Del Lack&West	25	9⅞	9¼	9⅝	+ ¼
Detroit Ed .30e	25	19⅞	19½	19½	+ ½
Devoe&Ray A 1 †	60	36⅛	35⅞	35⅞	— ¼
Diam T Motor ¾ae	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	
Dist Cp-Sg h2.22	9	34	33¼	33⅞	+ ⅜
Dist Corp-S pf 5	3	96	96	96	
Dixie Cup ⅜g	3	16	16	16	— ⅝
Dixie C A 2½ †	30	44⅜	44¼	44¼	— ⅜
Doehler Die C ⅜ae	22	41	39¾	41	+1½
Dome Mines hl.60	9	22½	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅜
Douglas Airc 5g	2	52⅝	52½	52⅝	+ ⅛
Dresser Mfg 2g	1	31½	31½	31½	— ¼
Dunhill Int	52	12⅜	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
duPont de N 1¼ae	8	144⅜	144	144	— ⅝
duPont pf 4½	7	128½	128	128½	+ ½
Eagle Pi Ld .15e	11	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ¼
Eastern Air L	1	37¼	37¼	37¼	— ½
Eastman Kodak 5	2	164½	164	164	+1
Eaton Mfg 3	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	
El&Mus Ind .08e	3	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
El Auto-Lite ½e	6	40	39¾	39¾	
Electric Boat ¼ae	6	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
El Power & Lt	10	4½	4½	4½	
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	3	86¼	85½	86	—1½
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	8	91½	90⅜	91⅛	+ ⅝
El Paso N G 2.40	3	31⅜	31¼	31¼	
Eng Pub Service	38	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	
EPS$5½pf5½ †	20	98¾	98¾	98¾	+1¼
Eng P S $6pf6 †	70	101	100⅞	100	+1½
Equit Off Bldg	10	½	½	½	— ⅛
Erie RR 1g	6	13¼	12⅞	13¼	+ ¼
Erie RR ct 1g	40	12⅞	12⅝	12¾	
Erie RR pf A 5	6	56	55⅝	56	+ ⅛
Eureka V Cl ¼ae	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ¼
Evans Prods ¼ae	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ¼
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	10	26½	26⅛	26½	+ ½
Fairbanks Morse1a	1	37	37	37	— ½
Fajardo Sugar 2	21	24	23⅜	24	
Farns Tel&Rad 1g	18	12⅞	12½	12½	
Fed Lt&Tract ½ae	25	17¾	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
Fed Lt&T pf 6 †	90	100½	100½	100½	
Fed Mot Truck .40	21	6⅝	6⅜	6½	
Federal D Sts 1½	1	24	24	24	+ ¼
Ferro Enam ¼ae	3	19¾	19½	19½	
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	1	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	— ⅛
Firestone T&R ¾ae	6	42⅞	42½	42⅞	
Flintkote .15e	6	22½	22½	22½	— ⅛
Follansbee Stl	2	7½	7½	7½	
Food Fair Strs 1	2	13⅞	13½	13⅞	
Food Mach .35e	3	58½	58½	58½	—1
Foster Wheeler	109	23⅜	22½	22½	+ ¾
FostWhpf 1½	†220	22½	22½	22½	+ ¼
Francisco Sugar	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
Frank Simon pf	† 10	91	91	91	+1
Freeport Sulph 2	2	32⅜	32¼	32⅜	+ ⅜
Fruehauf Tra .40e	2	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	+ ⅜
Fruehauf T pf	†160	108¾	108¾	108¾	
Gabriel Co	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
Gair Robert .30g	10	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
Gamewell Co¼e	†110	27¾	27	27¾	+ ¼
Gar Wood Ind .40	7	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Gaylord Cont ⅓a	4	14⅝	14½	14½	
Gaylord Cpf2¾ †	20	54	54	54	
Gen Am Inv 1g	2	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
Gen Am Trans ⅝e	9	46⅜	46	46⅛	— ⅜
Gen Baking .30e	13	8⅜	8¼	8¼	
Gen Bronze .60g	10	9	9	9	+ ⅜
Gen Cable	5	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Gen Cable A	2	14½	14	14	— ⅞
Gen Cab pf 1¾k †	60	93½	93	93	— ½
Gen Cigar (1)	3	27¼	27¼	27¼	
Gen Cigar pf 7 †	10	149	149	149	—1
Gen Elec 1.40	29	36⅜	36	36	
Gen Foods 1.60	6	42	41⅞	42	+ ¼
Gen G & El A	5	27⅛	23¼	27⅛	+ ⅛
Gen G&E cv pf	†190	117½	115½	117	—2
Gen Mills5pf5 †	30	130	130	130	
Gen Motors ⅜ae	56	57¾	57¼	57⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Outd Ad A 3k	1	43	43	43	+ ⅜
Gen Prec Eq 1	5	20½	20⅛	20⅛	— ½
Gen Print Ink .10e	3	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Pub Service	12	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Gen Ry Signal ¾ae	13	23	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
Gen Real & Util	65	2	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
Gen R&Util pf 6g	6	74	73	73	+3
Gen Refract .30e	7	22¼	22	22¼	
Gen S C pf 1½k †	60	83½	83	83½	+ ¼
Gen Tel 1.60	1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	+ ⅜
Gen Time Inst ¼e	1	21½	21½	21½	
Gen T&R 1g	2	22½	22¼	22½	
GilletteSafR .70g	12	11⅛	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
Gimbel Bros .15e	32	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ¼
Gimbel Bros $6pf6	9	92½	91½	92½	+1
Gobel Adolf	187	1¾	1⅜	1¾	+ ¼
Goebel Brew .20	9	3⅝	3½	3½	
Goodrich(BF) ½e	16	47⅞	47⅝	47¾	— ¼
Goodrich B F pf 5	1	102¾	102¾	102¾	+ ⅜
Goodyear T&R ½ae	12	44⅛	43¾	43¾	
Gotham Hosiery ⅓g	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ¼
Goth Hosierypf7 †	10	107	107	107	— ½
Graham-Paige Mot	19	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
Granby ConM	8	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
Grand Union ½ag	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
GraniteCS .52½pg	19	11⅛	10¾	11⅛	+ ⅛
Grant W T pf 1	2	25	25	25	— ½
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	9	15⅜	15⅛	15¼	
Gt NorRy pf 2g	18	32⅜	32⅛	32⅝	+ ⅜
Gt West Sug 2	6	27¼	27	27	— ½
Gt W Sug pf 7	† 40	150	150	150	
Greyhound Corp 1	3	21	21	21	
Greyhound pf .55	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
GrumAircEn 1½g	2	12½	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
Guantan Sugar	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Guantan Sug pf †	30	143	142	142	—2
Gulf Mob & Ohio	61	14½	13⅝	14	+ ½
Gulf Mob pf 5g	11	53	51½	52	+ ⅜
Gulf Oil 1a	14	45¾	45¼	45½	— ¼
Hall (WF) Prim 1	2	16	16	16	— ⅜
Harb-Walker 1	2	16½	16½	16½	+ ¼
Hayes Indust ¼ae	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
Hayes Mfg	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
Hazel-Atlas Gl 5	†210	100½	100	100	—1
Helme (GW) 2½ae	1	70¾	70¾	70¾	—2
Hercules Motor 1	32	74⅞	74¼	74½	— ¼
Hercules Pow ¾e	3	80	79⅜	80	+ ½
Hires C E 1.20a	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
Holland Furn 2	2	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	— ⅜
Holly Sugar 1	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
Holly Sugar pf 7 †	20	116¼	116¼	116¼	+ ¼
Homestake Min	8	41½	41⅜	41½	
Houd-Hers B ¾ae	2	15½	15⅜	15½	+ ⅛
Household Fin 4	1	61¼	61¼	61¼	—1¾
HoustonL&P 3.60	1	63¾	63¾	63¾	— ¾
Houston Oil	66	11¼	10¾	11	+ ⅛
Howe Sound 3	2	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	— ¼
Hudson & Man pf	2	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅜
Hud Bay M&S h2	24	23⅛	23⅛	23⅜	+ ⅛
Hudson Mot .10e	6	10	9¾	10	+ ⅛
Hupp Motor	3	1½	1½	1½	
Idaho Pow 1.60

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	4⅛	4¾
American Barge Line Co	9¼	10⅜
American Hardware Co	26¼	28¼
American Manufacturing	40	43
American Manufac 5 pf	89¾	..
American Wringer Co	8	8⅞
†Amoskeag Company	35¾	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	76¾	..
Appleton Company	32¼	35¼
Applied Arts Corp	3	3¾
Arlington Mills	47½	50¾
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	27½	29½
Automobile Banking Corp A	3	3¾
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	19⅝	21½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	22¾	25
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	108½	..
Bendix Home Appliance	5¾	6½
Berkshire Fine Spinning	17⅜	18¾
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	73¼	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99½	..
Boston Wharf Company	19⅜	21¼
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	34¼	37
Brown Co	1.70	2.00
Brown Co pf	33¼	36
Campbell A S Co Inc	5½	6⅞
Central Railway Signal A	38¾	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	34¼	37
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	15¼	16⅞
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	34	36⅞
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	25¾	28¼
Domestic Finance Corp pf	26¼	28¼
Draper Corporation	71¼	74¼
Dwight Manufacturing Co	16⅛	17⅞
Eastern Corporation	9½	10⅝
Eastern Corporation pf	19⅜	21
Exolon Co	8⅞	9⅞
Family Finance Inc	11⅞	13¼
Family Finance pf A	24½	26⅞
Food Fair Stores Inc	44¼	47¾
Fruit of the Loom	36	38
General Fire Extinguisher	15¾	17¼
General Machinery	22½	24⅞
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	8⅛	9⅛
Goodall Worsted Company	44½	47½
Graton & Knight Co	8¾	9⅞
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	87¾	91¾
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	28¾	31¾
Great Northern Paper Co	32⅜	34⅝
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	59	..
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	15	..
Harrington & Richardson	1	1½
Haskelite Mfg Co	8½	9⅛
Heywood-Wakefield Co	28½	30
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	18⅜	20⅛
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	15⅜	17¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	23½	25⅞
Hooker Electro Chem	30¼	33½
International Machine Tool	10¼	11
Keith George E Co	55	..
Kendall Company	37⅜	10⅛
Kennedy's Inc pf	19⅞	21¾
Landers Frary & Clark	33	35¾
Lincoln Stores Inc	24	26
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	7	7¾
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	105	109
Marathon Paper Mills	49½	52¾
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	58¾	62
Merck & Co	39½	42½
Merck & Co 4½ pf	109½	113½
Merrimack Manufacturing	45½	48¾
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	65¾	..
Metal & Thermit Corp	207	233⅛
Millers Falls Company	9⅜	11
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	8⅛	8¾
Nashawena Mills	16⅞	18½
Nashua Gunmed & C Paper	70	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	32¾	35¾
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	74¼	78¼
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	29⅜	31⅞
National Chemical & Mfg	4⅞	5¾
National Shirt Shops	13⅛	14⅝
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	61¼	65¼
Newmarket Manufac Co	47¼	50½
Nicholson File Company	34¾	37¼
Nonquitt Mills	32	35
Ohio Finance	9⅜	10¾
Penkandite Eastern Pipe Line	39	42
Parker Appliance	13⅛	14⅝
Plymouth Cordage Company	115½	..
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor&W	60	..
Quincy Mkt CS&W 5pf	87	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	2¾	3¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	31	33
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	31	..
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	48¾	..
Sanford Mills	38¼	41¼
Submarine Signal Co	27¼	29⅜
Tampax Inc	6	6¾
Triumph Explosive Inc	2¾	3
United Elastic Corp	16¾	18⅛
US Envelope Company	62¼	67¼
US Envelope Co 7 pf	117½	122½
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	70	73¾
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	101½	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	26¼	28⅛
Warner & Swasey Co	8⅛	9½
Warren Bros Class B	33¼	36¼
Warren Bros Class C	9½	10⅜
West Point Manufacturing	43¼	46¼
Wickwire Spencer Steel	10⅜	11½

*Ex-dividend.
‡Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Bonds

	Rate	Mat	Bid	Asked
Bellows Falls Hy El	5	1958	104	..
Cent Maine Power	3½	1966	107¼	108¾
Green Mtn Power	3¾	1963	104¾	106¾
Narragansett El	3½	1966	109¼	110¾
Savannah El & Pr	5	1955	104	..
Springfield G & El	5	1957	104¾	..
St Joseph RLH & P	4½	1947	101¼	..
Wisconsin Pub Ser	3¼	1971	107½	109

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	114¾	118¾
Arkansas Power & Light $1 pf	101¼	105¼
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	108¼	112¼
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	92¼	96¼
Central Pwr & Light 7 pf	113¼	117¾
General Water G & E $3 pf	46¾	49¼
Jamaica Water Supply	30¾	33½
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	104¾	..
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	102¼	106¾
Kansas P & Lt 4½ pf	102¼	106
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	103¾	107¼
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	111¼	115¼
New Rochelle Watr pf	93⅜	..
Northern Natural Gas Co (com)	29¼	31½
No States Power Del 6 pf	71½	74½
No States Power Del 7 pf	77¾	80¾
Ohio Power 4½ pf	113¼	117¼
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	109¾	113¾
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	116¾	120¾
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	103¼	107¼
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	103¼	106¾
Public Service Colo	24¼	26¾
Public Service Ind	16	17½
Public Service Ind 5 pf	101¾	105¾
Public Service Okla 5 pf	108¼	112¼
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	103¼	107¼
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	106¾	110¾
San Diego Gas & Electric	12⅝	13¾
Sierra Pacific Power Co	19⅛	21⅛
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	116	..
Tampa Electric Co	24	26
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	107¾	113¾
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	107¾	111¾
Washington Ry & Elec units	16⅛	17½

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	12⅞	14⅜
Beverly Gas & Electric	36½	..
Brockton Gas Light	8	8⅞
Central Maine Power 6 pf	106½	111½
Central Maine Power 7 pf	116½	121½
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	107	..
Cent Vermont Pub Serv	15	16½
Conn Light & Power	40	42½
Eastern Utilities Assoc	23½	25½
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	19¾	21⅜
Fall River Gas Works	23¼	..
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	37¼	40
Green Mountain Power pf	75½	79½
Hartford Electric Light	48¼	51
Haverhill Electric	25¼	27¾
Haverhille Gas Light	14⅞	16⅜
Holyoke Water Power	16⅛	18⅛
Lawrence Gas & Electric	29½	..
Lowell Electric Light	37¾	40¼
Lynn Gas & Electric	79	82½
Mass Power & Light pf	16⅞	18⅛
Mass Utilities Asso pf	32	34½
Narragansett Elec pf	86	59¼
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	27¾	29½
N E Power Assn 6 pf	56¼	58¼
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	107	111
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	99	103
N E Public Serv $7 pf	39½	42
N E Public Serv $6 pf	38½	41
Newport Electric	21¾	..
Providence Gas	7¾	8⅜

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY
DIVIDEND No. 220

A quarterly dividend of 50c per share has been declared, payable May 1, 1944, to stockholders of record at the close of business on April 10, 1944.

Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

EDWARD J. HYLAND, Treasurer.

Boston, March 21, 1944.

UNITED STATES SMELTING REFINING AND MINING COMPANY

The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾% (87½ cents per share) on the Preferred Capital Stock, and a dividend of fifty cents (50c) per share on the Common Capital Stock, both payable on April 15, 1944 to stockholders of record at the close of business March 31, 1944.

GEORGE MIXTER, Treasurer.

March 22, 1944

PILGRIM TRUST Company
31 MILK ST., BOSTON 9
Our location is convenient for your requirements
Member Federal Reserve System
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	108½	113½
R I Pub Serv pf	30	32½
Rockland Light & Power	7⅞	8¼
Springfield Gas Light	21⅞	23⅝
Western Mass Companies	24½	26½

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	22¼	23½
Bank of New York (14)	394	406
Bankers Trust (1.40)	50¼	52½
Brooklyn Trust (4)	95½	100½
Central Hanover Bank&Trust (4)	97¾	101¼
Chase National (1.40)	38⅞	40⅛
Chemical Bank & Trust (1.80)	48⅞	51⅛
Commercial (1.60)	46	48½
Continental Bank & Trust (.80)	19⅜	20⅞
CornExchangeBank&Trust (2.40)	46⅜	48⅞
Empire Trust (3)	74½	78½
First National New York (80)	1570	1610
Guaranty Trust (12)	307½	315½
Irving Trust (.60)	14⅜	15⅜
Kings County (80)	1500	..
Lawyers Trust (1)	36½	39½
Manufacturers Trust (2)	47¼	49¾
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	51¼	53¼
National City (1)	35¼	37¼
New York Trust (3½)	92½	96½
Public (1½)	36⅜	38⅞
Title Guaranty & Trust	6	6¾
United States (60a)	1450	1495

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
‡Boston Safe Deposit (16)	‡300	..
First National (2)	48¾	51¼
Merchants National (12)	310	325
‡New England Trust (30)	‡400	..
National Rockland (2)	52	57
National Shawmut (1)	24½	26¼
Pilgrim Trust (8)	195	..
Second National (4)	125	132
‡State Street Trust (8)	270	..
United States Trust (.50)	9⅛	10⅜
United States Trust pf (.80)	16⅛	17⅝
Webster & Atlas (2)	57½	62½

‡Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	47½	50
Continental Illinois (4)	92¾	96¾
First National Chicago (10)	226	231
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	34¾	37⅛

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	132½	140½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	50¼	52¾
Aetna Life (1.20a)	34¾	36½
Agricultural (3a)	70½	74
American Alliance (1a)	21¾	23¾
American Casualty Company	11⅜	12⅜
American Equitable (1)	17⅜	18⅞
American Insurance Newrk (½a)	14⅞	16⅛
American Re-Insurance (2)	51¼	54¼
American Reserve	12¾	14¼
American Surety (2½)	56¾	59¼
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6	7
Bankers & Shippers (4)	81½	86½
Boston (16a)	545	570
Camden Fire (1)	20⅛	21⅞
City of New York (1½)	17¼	19¼
Connecticut General Life (1a)	44¼	46¼
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	39	41¼
Federal (1.40)	44	47½
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	61½	65½
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	83¾	87¾
Firemen's Newark (.40)	13¼	14¼
Franklin Fire (1a)	24¾	26¼
General Reinsurance (2)	46¾	49¾
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (½e)	17¼	19¼
Glens Falls (1.60)	41½	44
Globe & Republic (⅛)	8⅜	9⅛
Great American Insurance (1.20)	27⅜	29⅝
Hanover (1.20)	26⅜	28⅝
Hartford Fire (2a)	94¾	99¼
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	40¾	43¾
Home Insurance (1.20)	28¾	30½
Homestead (1¼e)	13¼	15¼
Insurance Co N America (2½a)	81¾	84¼
Jersey Insurance N York (1.80)	38¾	41¼
Knickerbocker (.10)	8	9¼
Maryland Casualty	8½	8⅞
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	67½	71
Merchants & Mfc of N York (.40)	5⅞	7
Merchants Fire Associatn (1½a)	47¼	50¼
National Fire (2)	56¼	59¼
National Liberty (.20a)	6⅛	7¼
National Union (3a)	176	186
New Amsterdam Casualty (½e)	24⅞	26⅞
New Brunswick (1½)	27¾	30¼
New Hampshire (1.60a)	45¼	47¾
New York Fire (.80)	13⅞	14⅞
North River (1)	21⅞	23⅝
Northeast Insurance	N 5⅛	5⅞
Northern (3a)	90½	95
Pacific Fire (5)	102½	107½
Peerless Casualty Company	12⅞	14½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	48¼	50⅞
Phoenix (2a)	81¼	85¼
Preferred Accident (.80a)	14⅞	16⅝
Providence-Washington (1a)	33⅜	35⅞
Reinsurance Corp N York (½e)	4⅞	6½
Republic Insur Co Texas (1.20)	27	29
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20)	21¾	23¾
St Paul Fire & Marine (8a)	266	296
Seaboard Surety (1a)	46¼	48¾
Security (1.40)	35⅛	37⅝
Springfield (4½a)	124½	130
Standard Accident	63¼	67
Travelers (16)	477	492
Un States Fid & Guarantee (1a)	36¼	38⅞
United States Fire (2)	48¼	51
Unit States Guarantee (1.60a)	71½	76½
Westchester (1.20a)	30⅜	32⅞

aAlso extra or extras. gPaid last year. eDeclared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.56	3.89
Amerex Holding	25.25	27.3125
American Business Shares	3.50	3.83
Axe Houghton Fund	14.01	15.06
Bond Inv Tr of America	101.17	105.39
Boston Fund	17.05	18.33
Broad Street Investing	27.97	30.19
Bullock Fund	14.96	16.39
Canadian Investment Fund	3.05	3.70
Century Shares Trust	27.74	29.83
Chemical Fund	9.51	10.29
Christiana Securities Co	2370.00	2470.00
Commodity Corp	9.51	10.29
Consolidated Investment Tr	38.25	41.25
Dividend Shares	1.22	1.34
*Eaton & Howard Bal Fd	20.95	22.51
*Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	12.70	13.63
Equitable Invest Corp	30.00	32.26
Equity Corp $3 pf	36.25	38.50
Fidelity Fund Inc	18.51	19.94
Fund Investors Inc	22.31	24.45
General Capital	33.02	35.51
General Investors Trust	5.39	5.80
Group Securities Inc		
Fully Admin Shares	7.03	7.73
Railroad Shares	3.57	3.94
Steel Shares	4.16	4.59
Incorporated Investors Tr	21.01	22.59
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.85	.93
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.04	1.15

‡Keystone Custodian Funds

	Bid	Asked		
B-1	29.22	S-1	....	25.98
B-2	31.36	S-2	....	13.98
B-3	21.60	S-3	....	10.92
B-4	10.95	S-4	....	4.86
K-1	18.49	K-2	....	21.71

‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	93.30	..
‡Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	39.60	..
Maryland Fund	4.50	5.10
Mass Invest Tr	21.20	22.80
Mass Inv 2d Fd	10.32	11.10
Mutual Invest	10.75	11.75
Nation Wide Voting	1.25	1.38
New England Fund	12.53	13.50
Old Colony Tr Assoc	19.375	21.25
Plymouth Fund Inc	.51	.56
Putnam Fund	13.75	14.78
Quarterly Income Shares	6.45	7.10
Railway & Light Sec	13.875	15.25
Railway & Light Sec pf	107.00	..
Repub Invest Fund	3.34	3.67
Scudder Stevens & Clark	90.19	92.01
Spencer Trask Fund	14.04	14.96
State Street Invest	82.06	88.18
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.73	.82
Wellington Fund	1.628	17.89

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	6.125	6.875
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.65	....
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.69	....
Diversified Tr C	3.65	....
Diversified Tr D	5.50	6.25
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.65	4.25
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.71	5.45
Nation Wide Sec	3.65	....
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	38.375	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.05	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.70	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.60	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.27	....
Super of Am Tr AA	2.34	....
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	16.20	....
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.75	....

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	2.75	3.125
First Boston Corp	26.25	28.25

*Ex-dividend. ‡Sales prices as of 1 p. m. †Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	113½	118½
Liberty Aircraft	11⅛	12¼
Piner Aircraft	7⅛	8
Pollak Manufacturing Co	8	9

Bond Stores Net Gains

NEW YORK (AP)—Bond Stores, Inc., reported that profits for the year ended Dec. 31 were $3,111,534 equal to $4.43 a share of common stock. This compared with $2,366,627 or $3.37 a share in 1942. Sales for the year totaled $45,594,256 against $44,399,990 for the preceding year.

At the annual meeting on April 11 stockholders will be asked to authorize 100,000 shares of preferred stock of $100 par. The company said it contemplated offering publicly an initial series of 60,000 shares of convertible preferred and applying proceeds to the retirement of a $2,100,000 serial note and general corporate purposes.

American Bosch Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—American Bosch Corp. reports net profit for 1943, subject to renegotiation, of $1,343,385 or $1.94 a share, compared with $1,128,052 or $1.63 a share for 1942. Net sales last year were $50,090,327, against 1942 sales amounting to $30,922,163.

Opinion Now Leans to Belief Oil Shortage Scare Overdone

(Second of two articles on United States oil reserves.)

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Previous article pointed out that the public fear that "we're running out of oil" is based on an assumption. The assumption is that the decline in the finding of new fields in recent years is due to fact that there aren't many new fields to be found anyway and that therefore the petroleum industry and the geologists have sort of given up, or at least that in their search, which is done by "wildcatting" in "unproven" territory, they have become understandably apathetic.

Some oil economists, however, blame the lack of big new oil discoveries in continental United States in recent years on other causes.

Price Slump Cuts Exploration

In the first place they discount the figures on "wildcat" drillings now being gathered, on two grounds: first because these figures have been gathered only since 1936 and second because the definition of "wildcats" changes from year to year. On the other hand figures on "dry holes" are available for 40 years and reflect wildcatting fairly well, since wells driven in or near proven territory, being more of a sure thing, do not often appear in the dry-well totals.

The figures both of total wells drilled and of dry holes are sensitive to prices. During World War I the price was rising, and both these figures went to all-time highs. In the early 1930's on the other hand, flush production frost East Texas drove the price down to ten cents a barrel, or less than the price of distilled water, and Texas sent in the Rangers to shut down the wells.

In the 1930's there was steadily too much oil, and oil news revolved around such things as low prices, proration, the Interstate Oil Compact to prevent excess production, and the Connally Oil Act to prevent the shipment of "hot oil" in interstate commerce. Despite these restrictive measures, crude oil did not get above $1.50 a barrel.

In the circumstances there was precious little incentive to either independents or the majors to throw money around on wells in unproven territory. And so, in comparison with the size of the oil industry, both the total number of wells drilled and the number of dry holes (a fair index of wildcatting) dropped to the lowest levels in the century.

Wildcatting Discouraged

No sooner had the national defense program and then the war changed this situation and taken up the surplus oil-producing capacity than other things began to discourage wildcatting. A major depressant was price. While wages and materials were rising, the price of crude has been kept steady. As a result the "exchange value" or purchasing power of a barrel of petroleum has been skidding lower and lower, almost like that of a kilowatt of electric energy.

Manpower and materials have become not only dearer but scarce. Oil well riggers are hardy and therefore subject to draft, and also skilled, and therefore subject to the lure of war industry. Oil wells take structural steel, pipe, and valves, all scarce.

Therefore, say these oil economists, the United States is not running out of oil; it is merely running out of good reasons for either majors or independent oil men to try their luck on drilling oil wells in unproven territory.

The situation is particularly hard on independent producers, who do not have the backlog of revenues from transportation and refining to carry them along. The majors, despite the limit on crude prices and the phenomenal transport and refining problems which they have had to solve since Pearl Harbor, have done pretty well as to profits, and are buying up a good many independents, and the leases from a good many once venturesome individuals, who cannot stand the present squeeze.

Progress in Technology

A lot of other reasons are available why the United States is not running out of oil—or at least of internal-combustion engine fuels and lubricants. These reasons arise from the progress of various industrial arts.

The art of oil producing has raised the percentage of recovery from fields. The recovery used to be round 30 per cent. Now it is round 50 per cent. It can be lifted higher, and something more can even be recovered from some of the old fields, if there is enough money in it to pay the cost.

The figures run like this. Total oil discovered, or proven, in the United States is about 120 billion barrels. Some 28 billion has been taken out. Some 20 billion is still recoverable from these fields, or a total of about 50 billion barrels. The other 70 billion is not recoverable by present calculations and present methods, at present prices. But it is there. Considerable of it might be recovered by pumping in water or gas.

The art of refining hydrocarbons has been greatly advanced in the war. The barrel of petroleum yields far more power than ever before. Oil engineers now look mysteriously superior in talking about 100-octane gasoline, as though it were kerosene compared with what they are prepared to put out in the way of advanced products, and the figures on slated capacity of the industry to turn out even plain and simple 100-octane are restricted but run into the hundreds of thousands of barrels.

Making Oil Go Farther

The industry is already prepared to supply gasoline in the postwar period as soon as the auto makers lift the compression ratio of their engines high enough to run cars 40 miles to the gallon. And on the Diesel end of the engineering problem, Diesel makers are getting so good that direct-injection engines without carburetors may some day make troublesome competition for the makers of high-octane gasoline, and make it possibie to use nearly any old fuel and get mileage. When the war is over much more on this line may be borrowed from the German aircraft engine builders. And on top of that will come the growing lore of the gas-turbine builders, now almost entirely hush-hush.

Then if better well recovery methods, higher compression ratios, Diesels and gas turbines do not eke out the available petroleum reserves, the country has the equivalent of billions of barrels of petroleum in the form of natural gas which the chemists know how to liquefy into longer molecules without difficulty.

After that there are enormous oil shale resources in the Rockies, half-finished oil from which the kerosen can be friend out and polymerized into gasoline. Then there are enormous tar sand resources in Canada. Lastly coal can be made into gasoline by two leading processes, for research on which the House of Representatives last month voted $30,000,000.

All of these latter hydrocarbons —natural gas, shale oil, tar sand, or coal—are potential gasoline sources which depend only on price for realization.

These combined with the prospect that more petroleum can be found as soon as the nation can spare the cost are considered ground for skepticism about the worry that "we are running out of oil."

Railroads Are Seen With 'Peace Chest' Of Fully $2 Billion

CLEVELAND, March 24 (AP)—America's railroads are piling up a tremendous financial backlog, including a "peace chest" totaling more than two billion dollars, reports Dr. Julius H. Parmalee, director of the Bureau of Railway Economics and the Association of American Railroads.

In a survey by the Cleveland News, Dr. Parmalee today joined other railroad officials, economists and equipment manufacturers in predicting a postwar golden era for rail transportation.

"The railroads have performed a miracle in their war effort," the economist declared. "And they will lead the way to peacetime economy. They have money now that they can't spend, money that needs to be spent for maintenance and repair. That money is piling up as a tremendous backlog for peacetime planning."

Dr. Parmalee said he expected carriers would have "at least two billion dollars to pour into new equipment and replacements when the war ends."

Consumer Credit Controls Relaxed

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board has relaxed slightly some of its consumer credit control, removing present down-payment requirements on purchases of $10 or less and ruling that charge accounts up to that amount are not to be considered in default.

Previously down payments were required on installment sales of more than $6, and the default limit was $2.

Others among 15 changes in the Board's regulations provide that ex-servicemen are to have the same consideration as members of the Armed forces in credit renewals and extensions.

British Cargo Risk Insurance Lowered

LONDON (AP)—Further reductions were announced in cargo war risk insurance rates quoted by the Institute of London Underwriters for voyages between North and Central America and the United Kingdom, Africa, Iceland and Australia.

The newest lowering of premiums followed similar action by American insurance concerns.

Rates between the British Isles and American north of Cape Hatteras were cut to 1⅞ per cent from 2½, and south of Hatteras to 2½ per cent from 3. Between North and Central America and Australia the new rate is 3½ per cent compared with 4 per cent.

Co-operative League Plans International Association

CHICAGO (AP)—Directors of the Co-operative League of the United States have voted to incorporate an international co-operative trading and manufacturing association to handle postwar trade between co-operatives in all nations of the world.

Stock will be held by co-operatives, and the association will be operated on a nonprofit basis.

The directors also voted to hold the group's centennial congress Oct. 9-13, in Chicago.

Republic Steel Net for 1943 $1.77 Share

CLEVELAND (AP) — Republic Steel Corporation reported a 1943 net income of $12,011,057 equal to $1.77 per common share on record gross income of $552,329,734. The 1942 net earnings were $17,154,578, or $2.67 per share, on $521,110,835 gross.

In a letter to stockholders accompanying the report of the nation's No. 3 steel producer, Chairman T. M. Girdler declared "in the face of fixed prices, wages and material costs have risen sharply so that today some of Republic's products are sold under ceiling prices which do not cover the work's manufacturing costs."

Provision for federal income taxes totaled $39,300,000, the report showed, against a 1942 tax provision of $67,875,000. The firm's net debt was reduced by $6,531,970.

Producing 8,651,273 tons of steel ingots, Republic's operations reached a new high of 100.4 per cent of capacity last year. Tonnage of steel in 1942 was 8,597,206.

Mr. Girdler predicted "little difficulty" in transforming steel plants to peacetime production, but asserted manufacturing plants "present an entirely different problem."

In manufacturing plants, he remarked, "production of peacetime products was sharply halted, machinery removed and new equipment installed."

The concern's trade publication, Republic Reports, said the company produced 866 per cent more electric furnace steel and 785 per cent more steel plates than in 1939.

Other earnings statements follow:

Inland Steel Company reported net income of $10,801,564, equal to $6.61 a capital share for 1943, compared with net income of $10,721,372, equal to $6.57 a capital share, in 1942. Sales last year totaled $203,680,146 against $189,612,004 in the preceding year.

International Business Machines Corp. reports consolidated net income for the year ended Dec. 31, subject to renegotiation, of $9,204,884 equal to $8.85 each on 1,039,546 shares, compared with $8,318,942 or $8.40 each on 990,116 shares outstanding in 1942. Sales last year amounted to $134,894,067, against $90,701,265 in the previous year.

Bath Iron Works Corp. reports net profit for the year ended Dec. 31 of $3,403,899 equal to $8.13 a share, compared with $2,304,463 or $5.50 in 1942. The company reported that net profit for 1942 excludes $1,438,519 estimated credit adjustment for federal income and excess profits taxes for the calendar years of 1940 and 1941.

Childs Co., restaurant chain, shows consolidated net profit for the year ended 1943 of $685,180, compared with $83,515 in 1942, according to the trustee's report. Sales and rentals in 1943 increased to $20,067,809, against $17,594,855 in the preceding year.

Southeastern Greyhound Lines reports net profit for the year ended Dec. 31 of $2,233,216 equal to $8.23 each on 271,409 common shares, compared with $1,369,809 or $5.09 each on 254,140 shares in 1942.

Foster Wheeler Corp. reports earnings for 1943 before taxes and renegotiation of $15,377,652 equal to approximately $8.85 a common share, compared with $8,647,793 or $4.27 in 1942 after renegotiation. Shipments for the year amounted to $80,776,911, compared with $54,590,161 in the preceding year.

Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co., Ltd., reports new high records for ore mined and metal produced in 1943. The company reports net profit for the year of $7,521,142 equal to $2.73 a capital share after all charges but before depletion, compared with $7,324,080 or $2.66 in 1942.

Pond Creek Pocahontas Co. reports consolidated net profit after reserves for the year ended Dec. 31 of $556,989 equal to $3.28 a share, compared with $252,448 or $3.10 in 1942.

Industrial Rayon Corp. reported 1943 net earnings, after provision for federal income and excess profits taxes, of $1,642,083, or $2.16 per common shares, compared with $2,006,363, or $2.64 in 1942.

Barkley Would Help To Get Government Out of Businesss

READING, Pa., March 24 (AP)—U. S. Senator Alben W. Barkley (D-KY), majority leader of the Senate, said here last night, "I will earnestly strive with every means in my power to see that the Federal Government gets out of business as soon as the war is over."

Addressing the annual meeting of the Reading Chamber of Commerce, Senator Barkley said the Government has invested billions in the machinery of war and will be forced for a time to aid in reconversion to peacetime industry.

"However," he said, "the Government, co-operating with business, industry, labor, finance and agriculture, as they have in war, can make the transition without undue jolts and repercussions.

"We are not going to abandon the spirit of free enterprise, nor the profit motive of business and industry," he declared.

Utility Stockholders Penalized for Court Appeal

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals penalized a committee of stockholders of Midland Utilities Co. for taking what it termed a "frivolous" appeal from an order of the Federal district court of Delaware in litigation involving the utility company.

The court ordered the stockholders group to pay printing costs incurred by the other side and also a fee of $1,000 to their opponents' counsel.

The District Court ruling allowed Midland and its parent, Midland United Corp. to enter into a compromise agreement whereby $14,700,000 claims of secured creditors against the parent were to be settled for $7,200,000, and counterclaims against the creditors were to be dropped by the company.

The proposal was contained in a plan for reorganization under the Federal Bankruptcy Law which was submitted to the Securities and Exchange Commission. The plan is now before

Dodds Heads Track Stars At Cleveland

CLEVELAND, March 24 (AP)—The Knights of Columbus Games at the Arena command the Nation's track spotlight tonight as scores of performers on the big-time board circuit continue their ceaseless effort to shave those precious tenth-seconds off records that never seem impregnable.

The carnival is only four years old tonight, but five world's records have been broken during that time. Al Blozis of Georgetown University started it in 1941 when he heaved the 16-pound shot 56 feet 4½ inches. That remains as the finest mark ever established indoors.

World Records

The hurdlers took over a year later when Ohio State's Bob Wright skimmed over the 45-yard low barriers in 5.1 seconds. Wright's feat followed the performance of Whitey Hlad of Michigan Normal, who ripped off the 45-yard high hurdles in 5.4 seconds. Both were new world indoor records for this seldom-run distance.

Two more records were lowered at the Arena last year. Herb Thompson streaked through the 45-yard dash in 4.8 seconds and then barrel-chested Greg Rice established a new world mark for the two-mile run in a time of 8 minutes and 51 seconds.

The feature event is the Columbian two-mile in which Gil Dodds launches an assault upon the record which Rice set here last year. The Boston divinity student twice lowered the world's indoor mile record on successive week ends but it's his first effort of the season over the longer route. Other participants include Jim Rafferty of the New York A. C., Jimmy Wisner of Baltimore, and Great Lakes' Jerry Thompson.

Interest in Mile

Dodds' decision to desert the mile won't leave that event without interest. Bill Hulse, who set a new American record 4:06 mile as he finished second to Gunder Haegg at Berea, Ohio, last year, high lights the entry list, but he'll have plenty of competition from Les Eisenhart, the former Ohio State captain, Bob Hume of Michigan, Rudy Sims of New York University, and Al Daly of the New York A. C.

Ensign Cornelius Warmerdam won't be able to appear in defense of his pole vault championship, but Jack De Field, the big blond from the University of Minnesota, has sent in his entry. De Field is a former national collegiate title holder and has exceeded 14 feet on several occasions.

Nakama Retains Swimming Crown

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 24 (AP)—Keo Nakama, Ohio State captain from Hawaii, today successfully defended his 1,500-meter title as the 21st annual National Collegiate A. A. swimming championships opened in Yale's 50-meter tank. Nakama's time was 20 minutes two and two-tenths seconds.

Pacing himself beautifully, and unleashing a final lap sprint, the short-broad-shouldered Nakama won his heat by 75 meters as he turned in the best time.

Paul Maloney, long-distance ace from Michigan, trailed the champion by nearly a minute. John McCarthy, Maloney's teammate, was third; Abel McCarthy of Penn State and Equador finished fourth; and Bill Edwards of U. S. Military Academy was fifth.

First Line Rejoined

Return to Action Tomorrow Night

With George Kelly, right, back in action after a short layoff due to an injured shoulder, this first line of the Boston Olympics—Tommy Brennan, left, and Wimpy Jones, center—is ready to go against Brooklyn Crescents at the Garden tomorrow evening. On Sunday they will face New York Rovers. Both games are play-off affairs in the United States Amateur Hockey Association championship.

Canadien Wing Sets New Mark With 5 Tallies

By the Associated Press

The National Hockey League play-offs practically were back to where they started today as a result of last night's encounters, which found the Montreal Canadiens and the Detroit Red Wings evening their series with the Toronto Maple Leafs and the Chicago Black Hawks, respectively.

Each of the four teams now has won one game, and operations will be resumed Saturday night when the Red Wings and Black Hawks meet at Chicago and Montreal and Toronto move to Toronto for their argument.

The Red Wings defeated the Black Hawks 4 to 1 before a crowd of 12,757 at Detroit last night, and the Canadiens romped over a startled Maple Leaf team, 5 to 1, in a game which saw a new record for individual scoring in a play-off.

Maurice Richard was the record breaker. The Montreal ace contributed all five goals in his team's victory, with the able assistance of Elmer Lach and Toe Blake. Blake got assists on all five goals and Lach was the little helper on four.

Two of Richard's goals came 17 seconds apart in the second period, when he scored three goals. His other two came in the final stanza. Reg Hamilton accounted for the lone Maple Leaf tally, beating Goalie Bill Durnan with a dribbling shot from the blue line in the middle frame.

Detroit, after a scoreless first period, jumped into the lead over the Black Hawks early in the second quarter on Joe Carveth's goal. Syd Howe made it 2-0 in the final seconds of that session, and with the third period only 21 seconds old Don Grosso sent home a 20-foot shot for the Wings' third tally. Thereafter, Detroit played a cautious game to protect the lead, although George Allen managed to break through for Chicago's lone marker near the midway mark.

Buddy Young, Illinois sprinter who has several times equaled the world's record of 6.1 in the 60 yards, has what his coach describes as a "rocket start."

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

A Year Ago Today

De Paul beat Dartmouth, 46 - 35, and Georgetown whipped New York University, 55-36, in the eastern N. C. A. A. basketball semi-finals at Madison Square Garden.

Three Years Ago

Long Island University won the national basketball invitation tournament by defeating Ohio University, 56-42, before a record crowd of 18,377 at Madison Square Garden.

Buffalo Bisons Take Lead Over Caps in Series

By the Associated Press

The Buffalo Bisons invade enemy territory tonight, but they have the satisfaction of knowing it will take the Indianapolis Capitals at least two games to catch up with them in their American Hockey League play-off series.

The Bisons took the 2-0 lead last night at Buffalo by turning back the Capitals 3-1 before a crowd of 8,738, largest week-day turnout of the local season. Meanwhile the Hershey Bears were drawing even with the Cleveland Barons at one game apiece by defeating the Clevelanders at Hershey, 3 to 1. Those two clubs resume hostilities at Cleveland tonight.

The Bisons and Capitals confined all their scoring to the first period, with the Bisons again being forced to come from behind to win. Bernie Ruelle put the Capitals in front midway in the stanza, but the Bisons tied it up less than two minutes later on Max Kaminsky's goal, and took the lead on Larry Thibeault's power play goal. Fred Hunt put the game on ice by scoring the final tally 14 seconds before the period ended. Gaston Gauthier sent Hershey away in front in the opening period after Peggy O'Neil had taken the puck down the ice and passed it to him. In the second period Hec Pozzo registered the second Hershey goal, and in the third period Earl Bartholome scored the lone Baron marker while the Bears were shot handed. With only a minute to play the Barons withdrew storie from the net and the Bears added their third goal when Jarvis drove the rubber home from center ice.

Gauthier got a free try on a major penalty shot after he was fouled by Harry Foster, but Storie made the save for the Barons. It was the first such shot at Hershey this season.

Cubs to Train All Together

CHICAGO, March 24 (AP)—California's climate may be conducive to conditioning baseball players but Chicago Cub players will do their spring training in Indiana—or not at all—says General Manager Jim Gallagher.

Two Cub players, Peanuts Lowrey and Roy Hughes, Southern California residents and both under contract, planned to get in some work with the Los Angeles club at Anaheim, Calif. But, under Gallagher's edict, they will train with the rest of the Cubs at French Lick, Ind. They found the door locked at the Angels' training camp.

Auburn Names Voyles

AUBURN, Ala., March 24 (AP)—President L. N. Duncan of Alabama Polytechnic Institute (Auburn) announced today that Carl M. Voyles, football coach at William and Mary College, has signed a six-year contract as athletic director at Auburn.

Voyles succeeds Jack Meagher, long-time coach at Auburn, who left the school at conclusion of the 1942 season to become a lieutenant commander in the Navy. Auburn did not compete in intercollegiate football last season.

National Hockey League

Stanley Cup Play-offs

Series A

Toronto 3, Canadiens 1.
Canadiens 5, Toronto 1.

Series B

Chicago 2, Detroit 1.
Detroit 4, Chicago 1.

Braves Find Sandlock Is About Ready

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

You hear very little about promising rookies in this wartime big league training campaign, for the simple reason that the list of first-class recruits, fresh out of the higher minors, is short and lean. Too, training conditions in the North are slow and uncertain, and even if there are a few good-looking kids around in major camps, you probably will not hear about them until close to opening day.

However, we have a notable exception here in Boston. We have big Mike Sandlock, the 190-pounder who is making Whitey Wietelmann step to hold his shortstop job with the Braves. Having sneaked in a few days with the Detroit Tigers at Evansville, Mike is well advanced in training and will be a hard boy to eliminate.

Tossed Away Mitt

Sandlock is a story all by himself. A discarded catching rookie at Bradenton a few years ago, the Evansville boy threw away his mitt and learned to play shortstop. Now it begins to look as if he will make the grade on the second try, which happens to be a rare procedure in professional baseball, particularly where the majors are concerned. The boy is putting up a grand fight to play in the National League.

Manager Bob Coleman will deserve an assist, or something, if young Sandlock stays around all season as an infielder. It was Bob, when piloting the Evansville club, who converted Mike from the battery to the infield, encouraging and coaxing him to stardom in the fast Three-I League. From a mediocre backstop, Sandlock became a standout shortstop and a good hitter.

Good Power

What makes Mike somewhat more attractive than other new infielders is his size. Being a heavy six-footer, he can drive a ball to the deep regions of the picket line, a rather uncommon practice among shortstops. In this respect, at least, he has something on Wietelmann, who leaves much to be desired at the piate, even though he did show vast improvement a year ago at Braves Field. When the club is about to plunge into a few exhibition games, this battle between the two boys from the Mid-West should be a beauty.

Another Braves' rookie with a chance to play regularly is Chet Clemens, the outfielder. I remember vividly the first time Chet's name was ever mentioned to Casey Stengel. It was in a press conference at Bradenton. One scribe, having done some super-sleuthing among the Florida State League records, said to the then pilot of the Braves:

"Did you know that Chet Clemens, who is moving up to Evansville this year, stole 60 bases last season?"

"Sixty bases!" Stengel almost shouted, pushing himself out of a slumped position in his chair. "What's he going to Evansville for? He ought to be down here!"

But in 1943, both Clemens and Sandlock played independent ball on a war plant nine, returning to the Braves only when they learned about Coleman's appointment as manager. They will bear watching.

* * *

Briefs . . . Tomorrow is the final appearance of Joe Cronin and his Red Sox squad at Tufts cage . . . Joe says that he enjoyed his stay there, and thanks the college authorities very much, even though Medford's weather would not let him take his boys onto the diamond across the street from the cage . . . The Sox need about a solid week of warm sunshine at Baltimore . . . They play their first exhibition game with the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis on April 3 . . . The following day they play the Baltimore club and on the 5th get their first taste of major opposition—with the New York Giants, or what is left of them.

Dartmouth Five Seeks Title In N. C. A. A. Event

NEW YORK, March 24 (AP)—For the fourth time in the six-year history of the event, the Dartmouth Indians compete tonight in the N. C. A. A. eastern regional basketball tournament, which gets under way with two semifinal games.

The Indian quintet studded with Naval and Marine Trainees, takes on Catholic University in the first game of the Madison Square Garden card, with Ohio State meeting Temple in the other contest. The winners meet tomorrow night for the eastern crown, and the winner of that game will meet the western regional champion at the Garden next Tuesday.

Catholic University, led by a Brooklyn boy, Capt. Dick Scanlon, has a season's record of 17 victories and five defeats.

Ohio State, Big Ten champion, brings two players selected by conference coaches for the All-Star team. They are Don Grate, forward, and Arnold Risen, 6 foot 8½ inch center. The Buckeyes won 13 games and lost six during the season.

Temple won 13 of 21 games during the season, including seven of their last nine. It is the Owls' debut in N. C. A. A. competition.

American Hockey League

Play-off Standing

Series A

Buffalo 5, Indianapolis 2.
Buffalo 3, Indianapolis 1.

Series B

Cleveland 2, Hershey 0.
Hershey 3, Cleveland 1.

CLASSIFIED

(Continued from previous page)

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Sealed bids or proposals will be received by the Department of Mental Health at its office, Room 701, 100 Nashua St., Boston, until 2 o'clock P. M., Eastern War Time, Tuesday, April 11, 1944, and at that place and time will be publicly opened and read. The work to be done is the Repairing and Painting of Iron Fence at the Boston State Hospital, Dorchester Center, Mass. Charge for specifications is $5.00 which amount is returnable to all but the successful bidder upon return of the specifications. Proposal guarantee shall consist of a certified check, cash, or certificate of deposit issued by a responsible bank or trust company for three hundred fifty dollars ($350.00) payable to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. A security bond will be required. Attention is called to the minimum rate of wages to be paid on the work as determined by the Commissioner of Labor and Industries under the provisions of Chapter 461 of the Acts of 1935. Complete information may be obtained from the office of the Department. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals or any item in any proposal.

DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH
By Clifton T. Perkins, M. D.,
Commissioner.

CLASSIFIED

(Continued)

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—DUTCH ROOM—
GOOD FOOD for a GOOD MOOD
114 BOYLSTON ST.

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MASSACHUSETTS

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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MASSACHUSETTS

LOWELL (Continued)

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Spring Coats
Box and fitted types in Shetlands, tweeds, checks and plaids.
SIZES 7 TO 14
$12.98 $15.98 $19.98
Goddard Bros
MARKET ST., TELEPHONE LY 2-3137
The Quality Store of Greater Lynn

You'll find hundreds of pure wool Easter Suits at
T. W. ROGERS CO
280 Union Street

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 7798. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Select Your Easter Accessories from
Boston Leader
BAGS—GLOVES—MILLINERY
HOSIERY—UNDERWEAR
45 Pleasant St., Malden; 189 Essex St., Salem; 349 Moody St., Waltham

Dress Up . . . Be Pretty
It's EASTER Time
F. N. JOSLIN CO.

Norris Studio of Dancing
156 Pleasant Street
Ballet—Tap
Acrobatic—Ballroom
Phone MALden 1876 — MALden 3282-W

Dorothy Benham
MILLINERY
Malden, 147 Pleasant Street
Quincy, 1233 Hancock Street
Arlington, 663 Mass. Avenue
Waltham, 433 Moody Street

MASSACHUSETTS

MALDEN (Continued)

BOYS' KNICKER SUITS
for Easter

$12.95
$13.50
Prep Suits
$13.50
$17.50
$27.50
BENOIT-DUFF CO.
95 Pleasant Street — Malden 1250
MALDEN, MASS.

MEDFORD

MEDFORD FLOWER and GIFT SHOP
4 Salem Street — Phone Mystic 0403
Fresh Flowers and Plants at All Times
Prompt deliveries: Lexington, E. Lexington, Everett, Burlington, Woburn, Winchester, Billerica, Bedford and Carlisle, Mass.

Sinclair Hardware, Inc.
Builders' and Painters' Supplies
Mowers Sharpened — Keys Made
Kitchenware, Seeds, Fertilizers, Garden Implements
10 SALEM ST. — Phone MYStic 2584
JAMES V. BOYCE — RICHARD T. SMITH

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel.: Melrose 3746-M. Hours: 12 to 2 p. m. Monday thru Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Wood's Gift Shop
Please buy your Easter cards early.
511 Main Street
MELROSE 0862

Williams Insurance Agency
M. DUDLEY WILLIAMS, Jr.
Insurance—Real Estate
437 Main St., Next to Melrose Theatre
Tel. Mel. 4500

COAL—OIL
Reliable Fuel. Good Service
Telephones Melrose 0794—0795
GOSS FUELS, INC.

Melrose Florist Co.
PHONE MEL. 1628 · 245 W. WYOMING
FLOWERS, PLANTS and CORSAGES of Distinction

"FINE SHOES WELL FITTED WEAR LONGER!"
NEWHALL'S
Shoe Store
547 MAIN STREET

Cards and Gifts for EASTER
and All Occasions
With special thought of those in service
COWAN'S GIFT SHOPPE
153 W. Emerson Street — MEL. 1870

NEW BEDFORD

Star Store
NEW BEDFORD MASSACHUSETTS
EASTER FASHIONS

Willey's Inc.
366 PLEASANT STREET
DISTINCTIVE CLOTHES
for Women and Misses
Featuring a wide variety of exclusive models in Suits and Coats meticulously tailored from choice materials.

DU PONT PAINTS
DU PONT PAINT SERVICE STORE
422 Acushnet Avenue

TABER'S, Inc.
254-258 Union Street
Central Market and Grocery
PILLSBURY'S SPECIAL

25 lb. Bag Flour	$1.47
10 lb. Bag Flour	69c
5 lb. Bag Flour	35c
Pancake Flour	10c
Buckwheat Flour 14c — Golden Bake	19c
Sno Sheen Cake Flour	29c

Let
GULF HILL DAIRY
South Dartmouth, Mass.,
Furnish Your
Milk, Cream and Ice Cream
Serving Room Open Daily 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.
AT SOUTH DARTMOUTH

Licensed Sanitone Cleaners
BUSH & CO., Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1885
Cleaners and Dyers The Sanitone Way
512 Pleasant St., Dial 87803 or 87804

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Monday through Friday morning telephone Lasell 6626.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Shoes for Easter
W. L. McCAMMON
283 Washington St. — LASell 1411

FRANK BATTLES, Inc.
PONTIAC
Service on All Makes of Cars
208-214 Washington St. — LASell 2700

NEWTON—Auburndale

Riggs Flower Shop
Member FTDA
CORSAGES FLOWERS PLANTS
Big. 1271
2098 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE

NEWTONVILLE

Star Market Co.
4 Convenient Neighborhood Stores
Highest Quality Foods
24 Mt. Auburn St., Watertown — Big. 8400
394 Walnut St., Newtonville — Big. 8400
583 Washington St., Wellesley — Wel. 2820
401 Highland Ave., Davis Sq., Somerville

FUEL OIL
COAL COKE
LASell 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

Come and See Shop
318 Walnut Street
Servicemen's Gifts, 50c to $10
Writing and Toilet Kits, Frames and Games

WEDDING GIFTS
China and Linen—Persian Antiques, Borghese Lamps

NEWTON—West Newton

Leisurely Shopping
BARRON'S
Personalized Attention
"Head to Toe Outfitters for Youth"
Come in now and see our complete line of smart
SPRING TOGS
West Newton Square — LAS. 2300
Large Parking Space

PITTSFIELD

Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.
Incorporated
172 West Street — Tel. 7396

BESSE-CLARKE
The Store for Men and Boys
KUPPENHEIMER CLOTHES
STETSON—Hats—MALLORY
Florsheim and Wright Arch Preserver Shoes
Van Heusen Shirts—Interwoven Socks
273 North Street — Tel. 7361

Wendell Beauty Salon
Permanent Waving
All Branches of Beauty Culture
Wm. Langley
37 WEST ST. — DIAL 7022

SHALETT CLEANERS and DYERS—
'Have Them Cleaned Right'
702 North Street
Tel. 5475

Easter Comes Early This Year
Are you ready? We are.
See our Spring and Easter Styles for the entire family.
ENGLAND BROS.

Skilsaw Electric Tools
Budgit Hoists — American Reductions — Gates V Belt Drives—Westinghouse Lamps —Minneapolis Honeywell Controls.
ELECTRIC SUPPLY & REPAIR CO., Inc.
Distributors — 63 Eagle St.

The Grandest Bag in the Easter Parade Will Be Yours if It Comes From Holden's.
Fine quality leather bags are still to be found in our large collections and in practically every wanted style. Save time by shopping at Holden's first.
HOLDEN & STONE CO.

LUBRICATION
VULCANIZING
WASHING
PITTSFIELD TIRE AND BATTERY SHOP
Cor. West and Center Sts. H. S. Babbitt

LET US HELP YOU SAVE YOUR TIRES
Our Modern Wheel Balancing and Aligning Machinery is at your service.
SHAPIRO MOTORS
Mr. Harold Haywood, Mgr.
DIAL 8255 — 631 NORTH STREET

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable laundry advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. Granite 9712. Hours: 8 to 11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PHONE — A FOR BETTER LAUNDERING — TODAY
PRESIDENT 5000
OLD COLONY LAUNDERERS CLEANERS
100 Quincy Avenue — 39 Temple Street

FOY'S MARKET
The Sign of Quality Since 1899
Free Delivery
Charge Privileges
1177 Hancock St. 60 Franklin St. Pre. 1234

READING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Reading 1033 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WENDELL BANCROFT & CO.
COAL · COKE · LUMBER
Phone 0126, Reading, Mass.

M. F. CHARLES & SONS
JEWELERS
Hamilton and Elgin Watches
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
610 MAIN STREET — TEL. REA. 1566

SALEM

New Spring Hats
Gertrude Metcalfe
266 Essex Street, Salem

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1817, 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PERSONAL LOANS

AMT. OF LOAN	Charge for 12 Months	YOU RECEIVE	12 Monthly Payments
$108	$6.48	$101.52	$9.00
156	9.36	146.64	13.00
216	12.96	203.04	18.00
324	19.44	304.56	27.00
504	30.24	473.76	42.00
936	56.16	879.84	78.00

SPRINGFIELD NATIONAL BANK
MAIN AND BRIDGE STREETS
BRANCHES: 794 STATE ST., 526 SUMMER AVE., 144 MAIN ST., I. O. — Member Fed. Dep. Ins. Co.

Call me for personal insurance service
CHARLES W. GOWEN
Ludlow, Mass.
Office Dial 8611
Residence Dial 4-7294

OLEAGA BEAUTY SALON
23 Harrison Avenue — Tel. 4-3917
All Branches of Beauty Culture
All Kinds of Hair Goods Made Up to Order

WALTHAM

For Easter
KNIT-TEX TOPCOATS
$29.50
A Good Place to Buy Good Clothes
429 Moody St.—WAL 1884
GEO. I. KELLY

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal — Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

WATERTOWN

MILK, CREAM AND EGGS
C. L. WOODLAND
53 Waverley Ave.
Watertown, Mass.
Tel. WAT. 3818
Dairy Products for Every Meal

WELLESLEY

DIEHL'S DEPENDABLE DELIVERIES
COAL • COKE • WOOD • FUEL OILS
LUMBER • BUILDING MATERIALS
PAINT • GASOLINE • GRAIN
FERTILIZER
WELLESLEY 1530
1876 **F. DIEHL & SON, INC.** 1940

Mimeographing
Multigraphing
Wellesley Business Service
ALMA D. WORLEY
572 Washington St. — Wel. 1045

Crossword Quiz Answers

V	I	O	L	E	T	S
E	▨	B	▨	D	▨	Y
L	E	O	P	O	L	D
V	▨	E	L	M	▨	N
E	H	▨	Y	▨	P	E
T	O	P	▨	M	A	Y
	R	I	V	E	R	
E	S	T	▨	G	I	B
M	E	▨	A	▨	S	O
P	▨	A	S	K	▨	G
I	A	C	H	I	M	O
R	▨	R	▨	W	▨	T
E	V	E	L	I	N	A

24

MASSACHUSETTS

WINTHROP

DEROO'S ELECTRIC & RADIO SHOP
10 BARTLETT ROAD — OCEAN 0178
Abbott L. Deroo, Prop.
RCA — Home and Auto Radio Sales and Service
Licensed Electrical Contracting and Repairing

HELEN and PETER
THE SERVICE STORE
Come in and see our
PLASTIC PHOTOPLAQUES
indestructible picture frames for treasured *portraits—photos—diplomas—citations*
OCEAN 2001-M — 22 SOMERSET AVE.

WORCESTER

Laura Louise, Inc.
ready-made and custom-made
Hats of Distinction
21 Pearl Street — Dial 4-4442

EASTER
Togs for Boys and Girls from Tots to Teensters
THE CHILDREN'S SHOP
478 MAIN STREET — OPP. CITY HALL
Youth Center of Worcester

European Classified

OUTFITTERS

WILLIAM HILL (Hove) Ltd.
Western Road, Hove, Sussex
Ladies and Children. Furniture, Furnishings. Hosiery repaired. Gloves cleaned. Excellent Cafe.

HOUSES FOR SALE

BEXHILL ON SEA, Sussex. Property comprising two adjoining houses (moderate size), garden, garage. Near Christian Science church, shops, and sea front. Box W-1857, BCM/CSM, London, W.C.1.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

EAST EWELL, Surrey.—Comfortable home offered business man, private house, garden, breakfast and evening meal, 45/-. Box W-1668, BCM/CSM, London, W.C.1.

WORTHING — A few paying guests received in private home, best residential part; moderate terms. 10 Cowper Road.

PIANO TUNING

H. LOUIS DOVE—From Broadwoods, tunings, repairs, overhauls; distance no object. 21 Bulstrode Ave., Hounslow. Tel. Hounslow 0264

POST VACANT

EASTBOURNE—Working Housekeeper, required; one lady; easy place; small garden. Near buses, town, church. Box W-1727, BCM/CSM, London, W.C.1.

POST WANTED

COMPANION where maid kept, light duties only; sewing, reading, personal washing; modern house; garden; quiet district away London. Box W-1856, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

PRINTING

CORNFORD BROS.
Printers
General and Commercial,
71, George Street, Hove
Tel. HOVE 4386

STATIONERY SUPPLIES

SANDS, 25, Church Road, Parkstone, Dorset.—For Stationery, Office Sundries, also Artists' Materials. Telephone Parkstone 990.

TUTORS

COACHING. Examinations. Modern Languages and Latin a speciality. R. O. Gercke, P. I. L. 53, Woodstone Avenue, Stoneleigh, Ewell, Surrey (Ewell 3769).

England

BATH

Perfect Printing of **Every Description**
THE MENDIP PRESS

Williams
FASHION SPECIALISTS
also at: SALISBURY, WINTON, WIMBORNE
26/27 MILSOM ST. Tel. 2330 BATH.

WALKER & LING
Ladies' Outfitters and Fancy Drapers
Solicit Your Kind Patronage
Milsom Street — Phone 4611

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

WHITE BROS.
Builders and Decorators
SANITARY, ELECTRICAL and HOTWATER ENGINEERS
20 Sackville Rd. Works, Turkey Rd.
Phone Bexhill 197

BOURNEMOUTH

Swiss Restaurant
THE SQUARE, BOURNEMOUTH
PHONE 2727
Best for Table D'Hôte Luncheons, Dinners and Suppers.
Private Parties catered for.

COLLENET & CO.
13 THE ARCADE
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSERS and PERFUMERS
Permanent Waving a Speciality
TEL. 2814

Tennant's
Fashion Specialists
89-91 Old Christchurch Road and Commercial Road
Telephone 6750—6751

Bournemouth's Premier FURNISHING STORE
L. J. Allen Ltd
THE QUADRANT — TEL. 513

SEE NEXT PAGE

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH (Continued)

Wilsons Ltd
LADIES' FASHIONS
62-66, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth
626, 628, Christchurch Road, Boscombe
1, Catherine Street, Salisbury
4, Cathedral Close, Exeter
38, 42, 44, South Street, Worthing

TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS
HICKS' BOSCOMBE
Stockists of High-Grade Ready-to-Wear Clothing for Men and Boys
837-839 Christchurch Road
Tel. Southbourne 501

RELIANCE LAUNDRY LTD.
Poisley Road
Bournemouth
Tel. Southbourne 106

BealeSons
BEALE & SONS LTD
The Store for Value and Service
Established Nearly 50 Years
COMMERCIAL ROAD PHONE 5000

BRIGHTON and HOVE
PALMEIRA STORES
Brighton & Hove Supply Association Ltd
For FOOD, FURNISHINGS and all Household Requisites
Highest Quality Lowest Prices
Phone 2253 HOVE

HETHERINGTONS
General Drapers & Millinery Specialists
WESTERN RD. BRIGHTON
Tel. HOVE 5003

GREGORY & SMITH LTD.
121, Western Road, Brighton 1
for
Coal, Coke and Boiler Fuel

BRISTOL
BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
UNION STREET, BRISTOL PHONE 24453
Morning Refreshments
Light Vegetarian Luncheons Teas
NEW BRANCH CAKE SHOP
QUEEN'S COURT, Nr. Victoria Rooms
Clifton. Phone 36787

The need is Growing!
SEEDS, SEED POTATOES.
FERTILIZERS, GARDEN TOOLS.
Luke Rogers & Sons
101, WHITELADIES RD., BRISTOL, ENG.

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS and DRY CLEANERS

Jolly & Son Ltd
(Late College Green)
62/64 Whiteladies Road, Bristol 8 Tel. 3840
The Noted House for HOUSEHOLD LINEN of good QUALITY

BROMLEY
Daniel Grinsted Ltd.
234 High Street, Bromley
For Best Quality
COAL, ANTHRACITE, COKE, CORN SEEDS and FERTILIZERS
Also at 47 Chatterton Road and Oakley Road, Bromley Common
Phone Ravensbourne 0388

PARSONS of Bromley LIMITED
42 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Boys' and Gentlemen's HOSIERS and Outfitters
PHONE RAV. 0302
Agents for BRAEMAR

URIDGE'S STORES
Family Grocers and Provision Merchants
BROMLEY CHISLEHURST
Quality—Value—Service

CHELTENHAM
BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
Luncheons
Teas
23 and 25, Clarence Street

Cavendish House
CHELTENHAM
for
Fashions and Furniture

FAMILY GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS
W. Vale & Co. Ltd.
93/94 Winchcombe Street Tel. 2733

CROYDON PURLEY and District
The Best Obtainable
COALS and BOILER FUELS
supplied by
T. S. & C. PARRY
6, Station Approach, East Croydon
Phone Croydon 1269

ENGLAND

CROYDON PURLEY and District (Continued)

VERNON G. KIRK
Jeweller
Silversmith, Watchmaker
Gifts for Every Occasion
REPAIRS A SPECIALITY
OLD GOLD PURCHASED
1061, London Rd. Thornton Heath
(Opposite Warwick Road) Tel. THO. 1935

DUDLEY
MILKMAID MILK BARS
CONSUMABLE FOOD SPECIALISTS
DUDLEY

HEREFORD
MILKMAID MILK BARS
CONSUMABLE FOOD SPECIALISTS
HEREFORD

KINGSTON and SURBITON
Bentalls LTD.
KINGSTON ON THAMES
ENGLAND'S WONDER STORE
• Tudor Restaurant
• Loose Covers and Curtain Makers
• Furniture and Furnishings
Kingston 1001

LEICESTER
THE OUTFITTERS FOR GENTLEMEN OF TASTE
Knights of Leicester
UNIVERSITY OUTFITTERS
Agents for Burberry & Jaeger
Under Grand Hotel, Leicester

Coats of Costumes
GEE NEPHEW
MARKET PLACE LEICESTER

OXFORD
Elliston & Cavell Ltd
OXFORD
Oxford's Modern Store

PAIGNTON
A. P. BLACKBEARD
Expert Foot Fitter
286, Torquay Road
Preston, Paignton Tel. 82364
Boots and shoes made to order.

A. E. Dey Ltd
Grocer and Butcher
Hyde Road Corner, Paignton.
The Key Notes in both my departments are "QUALITY and SERVICE."

G. A. NORTON
Foot Fitting Specialist
23 Palace Avenue
Paignton
Phone 5686

PLYMOUTH
Come to
Pophams
THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable, or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic
POPHAMS—PLYMOUTH

JOHN YEO
& Company, Ltd. 'Phone 3243
PLYMOUTH
for VALUE in FASHIONS FABRICS and FURNISHINGS

POOLE and District
Walters & Co.
(PARKSTONE) LTD.
New and Used Cars
Repairs—Tuition
Parkstone Hall Garage Tel. 705-6

RICHMOND and District
Wright Bros Ltd
RICHMOND. SURREY
The Leading Drapers and House Furnishers in the District
Early Closing Day—Wednesday

SUTTON COLDFIELD and LICHFIELD
Linda Holland Ltd.
HATS GOWNS
COATS FURS
44 Birmingham Road
Tel. Sutton 3387

O. M. WESTWOOD
29, Birmingham Road Phone 1770
Also at 36A, High Street Phone 1461
and 30 High Street Phone 1555
Permanent Waving
MACDONALD (Pure Steam System)
OLGAARD (Sachet System)
JAMAL (Machineless)

ENGLAND

SUTTON COLDFIELD and LICHFIELD (Continued)

LONGMORE'S LTD.
The Parade Sutton Coldfield
Ladies' and Girls' Coats, Costumes and Frocks, in all the newest styles and materials for
SPRING AND SUMMER

SUTTON—Surrey
SHINNERS RESTAURANT
for Luncheons & Teas
HIGH STREET, SUTTON

F. BUCKLEY
High Class Baker and Pastry Cook
37, Upper High Street, EPSOM

TORQUAY
WILLIAMS & COX
Drapers and Silk Mercers
SUMMER FASHIONS
4a, 5, 6 STRAND, TORQUAY
TELEPHONE 4314

Edward Henry Sermon
High-Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
Emblem Jewellery
10 VICTORIA PARADE 10

J. F. ROCKHEY, LTD.
Torquay and Newton Abbot
FASHION SPECIALISTS AND GENERAL DRAPERS
Pay a visit to our Café Restaurant, Torquay
Tel. 3286

BENDLE BROS.
Printers—Stationers.
15-16, George Street, Torquay.
(Behind 62 Fleet Street)
TEL. 2481.

BESSELL
41, Fleet Street Torquay
Underwear Knitwear
Hosiery
Dresses and Fabrics

TUNBRIDGE WELLS
Complete House Furnishers
Removals and Storage
Phone 2525 Waymarks Ltd Phone 2525
The Fiveways, Tunbridge Wells

WESTON-SUPER-MARE
Landscape Gardening
WILLIAM BROOKS Ltd.
F. R. H. S.
Roses, Fruit Trees, Shrubs
Whitecross Nurseries
Phone 172
Pot Plants for Colourful Gifts
PHONE 540

Thomas Hansford
The Centre
WESTON-SUPER-MARE
HOSIER HATTER TAILOR
On the War Office list of approved Tailors.
Complete Outfits for ALL Services.

RAINCOATS
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
KNITWEAR and TWEEDS
for Ladies
Rubber Goods
STANLEY LOVELL
16, The Centre, Weston-super-Mare

LEAVER
Ironmonger
One of the largest stocks in the West
CUTLERY TOOLS
HARDWARE
Weston-super-Mare Phone 916-7

WORCESTER
MILKMAID MILK BARS
CONSUMABLE FOOD SPECIALISTS
WORCESTER

Wales
CARDIFF

Penfound Bros. LTD.
PARK HALL BLDGS., CARDIFF
QUALITY Beetive SHOES

Directors
E. TWEEDIE
G. L. NEWTON-WADE
Paragon House,
13, St. Andrews Crescent
Cardiff
Lavinia LTD.
Hairstylists, Beauty Culturists and Consultants
Telephone: Cardiff 4039

Wit and Wisdom, Ar and Comics

Daily Features Page

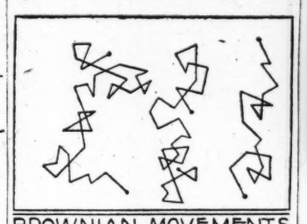
Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Did You Ever Wonder

What "Brownian Movements" Are?

It is thought that the molecules of all substances having temperatures above absolute zero (−459.6° F.) are constantly in motion. A very striking way of showing evidence of the motion of liquid molecules was devised by Robert Brown, an English botanist, in 1827.

With the aid of a microscope, Brown discovered that when minute particles are introduced into water they manifest constant agitation, darting hither and yon at considerable speed. He considered the motion of the particles to be


BROWNIAN MOVEMENTS IN A LIQUID

due to the bombardment of the particles by the water molecules, and these darting motions of the particles have become known as Brownian movements.

* * *

Of the First Ten American Automobiles, How Many Were Still Made in 1941?

The first ten automobiles sold in America were the Duryea, Ford, Franklin, Haynes, Knox, Olds, Packard, Pierce-Arrow, Stearns, Thomas, and Winton.

Of these only three—the Ford, the Packard, and the Olds (Oldsmobile)—were still being made when America entered the war.

* * *

Why the Huge Navy Flying Boat Mars is Called the XPB2M1R?

The combinations of letters and numbers used to identify airplanes undertake to convey (to the initiate) considerably more information than the numbers on automobile license plates.

The Navy flying boat "Mars," for example, is known as the "XPB2M1R." This means that the craft is an experimental patrol bomber which, in the process of its conversion to a transport plane, has undergone two minor changes and one major change.

W. P. Keasbey

Brevities

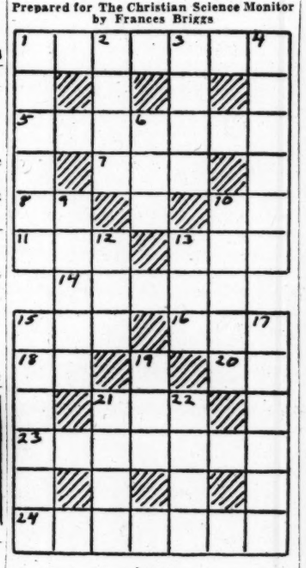
OPA says too many self?centered persons are singing it—"My Country 'tis of Me."—Milwaukee Journal.

A canine queue was seen outside a shop where dogs' food is sold. There was a feeling in the rear that dachshunds should stand sideways.—Punch(c).

Then there's the fellow who is hoarding all the substitutes he can get his hands on because they may be scarce after the war.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—What flowers are described as "meek" by Thomas Hood?
5—What is first name of Stokowski, famous musical conductor?
7—What is said to be the favorite nesting tree of Baltimore oriole?
8—Exclamation of inquiry.
10—What is 17th letter of Hebrew alphabet?
11—What is a yo-yo?
13—What month is said to be full of spirit?
14—The term "amnic" should remind you of a river, verse, or plant—which?
15—What suffix forms superlative of adverbs?
16—What is a familiar name for a cat?
18—What is northeasternmost State of U. S. (abbr.)?
20—Thus.
21—To request.
23—Who accepts wager of Posthumus in "Cymbeline"?
24—What heroine of song is "the pride of the valley"?

Down
1—Certain beggars mentioned in Mother Goose rhyme are dressed in what kind of gowns?
2—Would a tenoroon be a tree, harp, or oboe?
3—What name was given to Esau?
4—What is Australia's oldest city?
6—What is one of veneer sheets forming plywood?
9—What animal would be most likely to visit a farriery?
10—Juliet is unwillingly betrothed to whom in Shakespeare's play?
12—What do you call the hard stone of a cherry?
13—Who is one of titular "Little Women"?
15—What is a domain under imperial rule?
17—What is the capital of Colombia, S. A.?
19—Kind of tree.
21—What is a measure used for land?
22—What is a nocturnal, flightless bird of New Zealand?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Monitor Camera Club from G. Bertelsman, Grasmere, Westmoreland, England

The Crest of the Hill

Peaceful scenes such as this one are still in evidence in the English countryside despite the vast preparations for D Day. The ploughman has his important part in the all out effort.

A Verse for Today . . .

Go into the loneliest places of experience and passion, and you discover that you are walking in human footprints. — ALEXANDER SMITH

Postwar Air

Electronically cleaned air in dwellings is a future possibility; high-voltage rectifiers create electrostatic attraction which takes all dust, dirt, ashes and pollen grains out of the air. Some 30 home units for this use are under test.

My Secret Ambition

Share your "Secret Ambition" with our readers in this feature. If it's on the humorous side, it's all the more acceptable. Limit your contribution to less than 50 words. One dollar will be paid for each printed item.

"My Secret Ambition is to have our house lighting so arranged that the minute any person, small or big, steps on a threshold, the room ahead will loom softly bright with clear light."—Mrs. W. L., St. Joseph, Mo.

* * *

Here's another postwar idea from E. M., Los Angeles:

"I'd like to have a radio that I could play as loud as I pleased without disturbing my neighbors—somewhat on the principle of the glass that is transparent from one side only. And I'd like to have each of my near neighbors use this same kind of instrument!"

* * *

Here's my S. A., says Mrs. I. W., of Broomall, Pa.:

"Its to spend a summer—or winter for that matter, as all seasons seem productive of stories—on John Gould's farm where I can witness the material for 'Dispatches from the Farm' in the making."

* * *

"Its fulfillment," says Mrs. O. L. R., East Orange, N. J., of her Secret Ambition, "might cause a little concern and get me into trouble but I would feel it was worth it. Formerly I was employed by a large bank in downtown New York. On the way down to the vaults there was a push button bearing the significant sign: 'Do Not Touch.' I've always wanted to push that button to see what would happen.

"Thank you for a happy column."

Gift to Uncle Sam

Over $5,000,000 in money has been donated to the U. S. Government since Pearl Harbor by 50,000 patriotic persons.

In Lighter Vein

Satisfied

One night, after completing the first half of a piano recital, Josef Hofmann stepped backstage to rest during intermission. Upon returning to the stage the pianist was stunned to find the concert hall empty.

Did the audience fail to return because he had been so bad? Impossible. He had distinctly heard their thunderous applause. What was the answer? It turned out that programs had not been distributed to the audience, and as a result they did not know just how much music to expect. So thoroughly had they enjoyed the first half of the recital, the music lovers felt they had received their money's worth and they got up and left.—Milwaukee Journal.

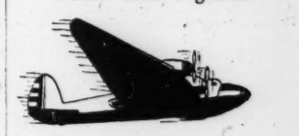
Do Something

The explorer, bowing low, approached the savage chief.

"I come to you from beyond the sunset," the white man began ceremoniously, "from the Great White King—"

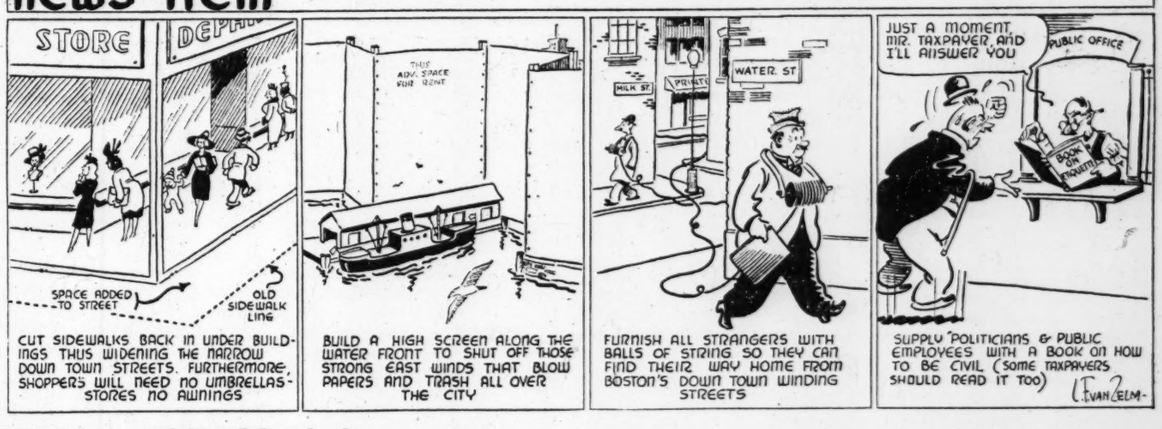
"Tell me," interrupted the chief, "why don't you guys do something about the rotten radio programs you send over here?"—Montreal Star.

Facts and Figures


A NEW RECORD FOR A NON-STOP FLIGHT FROM BRITAIN TO MONTREAL WAS MADE RECENTLY WHEN A TRANSPORT PLANE FLEW 3140 MILES IN 12 HOURS 59 MINUTES

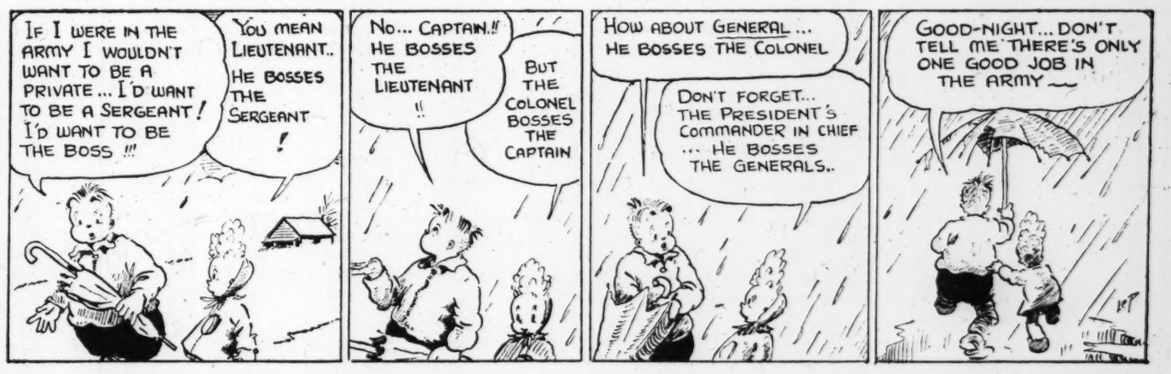
IT'S A FACT
ONE SOUTH PACIFIC SEA TURTLE IS LARGE ENOUGH TO FURNISH MEAT FOR ONE ENTIRE COMPANY OF SOLDIERS
KILL WEEDS WHEN THEY ARE SMALL IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A LOT OF HARD WORK
K. PARRIS
TORRENTIAL RAINS FALL ON THE ISLAND OF PONAPE EVERY DAY FROM JUNE TO SEPTEMBER.

NEWS ITEM— $5,000. OFFERED FOR BEST PLAN TO IMPROVE BOSTON. (WE HUMBLY OFFER OUR SUGGESTIONS IN PICTURES)


STORE
SPACE ADDED TO STREET
OLD SIDEWALK LINE
CUT SIDEWALKS BACK IN UNDER BUILDINGS THUS WIDENING THE NARROW DOWN TOWN STREETS. FURTHERMORE, SHOPPERS WILL NEED NO UMBRELLAS—STORES NO AWNINGS
THIS ADV. SPACE FOR RENT
BUILD A HIGH SCREEN ALONG THE WATER FRONT TO SHUT OFF THOSE STRONG EAST WINDS THAT BLOW PAPERS AND TRASH ALL OVER THE CITY
MILK ST
PRINTS
WATER ST
FURNISH ALL STRANGERS WITH BALLS OF STRING SO THEY CAN FIND THEIR WAY HOME FROM BOSTON'S DOWN TOWN WINDING STREETS
JUST A MOMENT, MR. TAXPAYER, AND I'LL ANSWER YOU
PUBLIC OFFICE
BOOK ON PROJECTS
SUPPLY POLITICIANS & PUBLIC EMPLOYEES WITH A BOOK ON HOW TO BE CIVIL (SOME TAXPAYERS SHOULD READ IT TOO)
IVAN GELM-

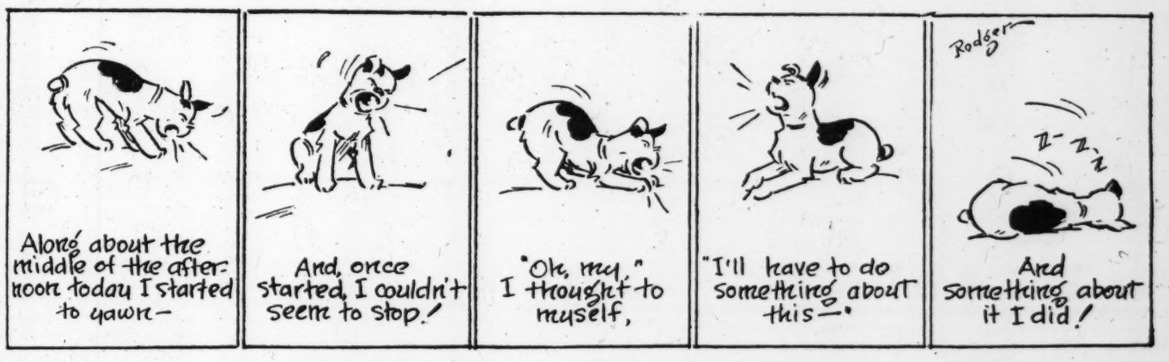
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*No Plea*

By LE PELLEY


IF I WERE IN THE ARMY I WOULDN'T WANT TO BE A PRIVATE... I'D WANT TO BE A SERGEANT! I'D WANT TO BE THE BOSS !!!
YOU MEAN LIEUTENANT.. HE BOSSES THE SERGEANT !
No... CAPTAIN.!! HE BOSSES THE LIEUTENANT !!
BUT THE COLONEL BOSSES THE CAPTAIN
HOW ABOUT GENERAL... HE BOSSES THE COLONEL
DON'T FORGET... THE PRESIDENT'S COMMANDER IN CHIEF ... HE BOSSES THE GENERALS..
GOOD-NIGHT... DON'T TELL ME THERE'S ONLY ONE GOOD JOB IN THE ARMY—

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Soon Settled*

By RODGERS


Along about the middle of the afternoon today I started to yawn—
And, once started, I couldn't seem to stop!
"Oh, my," I thought to myself,
"I'll have to do something about this—"
Rodger
And something about it I did!

The Adventures of Waddles—*No Fisher—But He Has a Line*

By THE HAGERS

HA-HA-HA
HO-HO
"Please, Kookaburra, pardon me, But you're a curiosity.
To what bird group do you belong? It's not the species known as 'song.'"
"That I resent! But I'll explain: Kingfisher is the family name.
Though I admit we never fish, And, frankly, I don't like the dish."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Equitable Sacrifices?

The case that the C. I. O. is laying before the War Labor Board in the matter of steel wages is no ordinary attempt to gain higher pay. As it develops, we believe that not only will the President be placed under pressure to abandon the Little Steel formula, but that Congress will be asked to effect a substantial roll-back in prices.

That the C. I. O. has broad social objectives and reforms in view, including annual-income guarantees for which they are now prepared to fight to the last ditch, is indicated by the mass of material, the statistics, exhibits and other arguments the organization has assembled for the present hearings before the WLB.

Part of this material has already leaked out in the recent attack on the Bureau of Labor Statistics cost-of-living index. Negative public reaction to labor's claim of a 43 per cent rise in the cost of living may color reception of some of the additional material, but even the BLS figure of a 23 per cent rise might embarrass Congress should it insist that only an inflexible 15 per cent (allowed by Little Steel) can be granted to labor, regardless of the general economic picture.

Especially would this be true should labor point out, as it has every right to do, that Congress failed to implement the stabilization program with the taxes and subsidies required to draw a line against inflation, and has continuously made threatening gestures against the stabilization program.

That labor has very definite interests and rights in the applications of anything so far reaching and deep reaching as the fight against inflation cannot be denied. And if a part of the present drive is transferred to Congress it may do much to obtain more effective inflationary controls.

But this will be true only if the C. I. O. has sufficient statesmanship to see itself as only one segment in the national economy and does not blindly seek wage increases as the total solution to its problem, when it is plain to be seen that lack of money is only part of the problem in an economy where many shortages and restrictions exist because of the war.

In other words, in so far as the C. I. O. seeks to obtain an equitable distribution of sacrifices it is to be commended, but in so far as it seeks its own advantage at the expense of the unorganized it will be wrong. Its case before the War Labor Board, and its probable appearances before Congress, will be watched with much interest.

"Not Hostile to Business"

In the minds of business men there can be no more basic question about their postwar problems than the overhanging doubt: "What attitude will dominate in Washington?" For from unhappy experience they know that under controls set up for the war, officials have the power so to harry and cramp even the most honest and progressive business that the whole system of free enterprise can be made to appear unworkable. For this reason one of the most important points in Wendell Willkie's post-war economic program, is the assurance, "A political atmosphere not hostile to business."

Of course some business men regard any restraint by Government as hostile. But what the great majority object to is an atmosphere which goes far beyond regulation and makes political capital out of a punitive attitude toward business. They object to arbitrary control by bureaucrats who regard every businessman as a crook. They fear that if confidence in private enterprise is destroyed funds for investment will not be forthcoming and business will not be able to provide full production and full employment.

The public, having seen in wartime what full production and full employment can be, is not going to be easily satisfied with anything less. It may come to see that even war taxes will not keep that mill running and that wartime borrowing cannot be kept up indefinitely. But if politicians refuse to give business a real opportunity to show what it can do, if to win votes they maintain a hostile attitude, the public may conclude that only government can run the economic system. That is one of the gravest dangers of the postwar period.

Businessmen will do well to explain their position honestly to the public and win its confidence. One of the best ways to do that is to aim clearly at public service. They will then refrain from trying to use government to curtail competition and build up monopoly.

"Here We Come!"

The object of the latest American air strategy over Germany is not to catch the enemy napping but to catch him wide awake and ready for a fight. That is the chief purpose of the signals radiocast to the German people by the American air fleet when it launches an attack. These signals also serve a humane purpose; they warn German civilians to leave the areas about to be bombed. But at the same time they tell the Germans their factories are to be raided, these messages say, "We are looking for your Luftwaffe."

The Nazis nevertheless are being careful about their air force. Sometimes they seem to prefer to lose factories rather than planes. Even when they offer a stiff fight, their limited operations lead the Allied command to believe the Nazis are hoarding considerable reserves.

This hoarding will become more and more difficult as the advance-notice raids continue. For the pre-raid signals are also a form of psychological warfare. The German people's knowledge that their leaders are aware of approaching raids and yet do not or cannot afford air protection must put a heavy strain on civilian morale.

The Free Greeks

"Choosing to die resisting, rather than to live submitting, they fled only from dishonor, but met danger face to face."

These words of Pericles are a fitting tribute to the Greeks, who today remember proudly that they were the first of the subject countries of Europe to rise against the old and oppressive Turkey. Resisting then, they helped to inspire an uprising that gave the Balkan countries their freedom. Resisting now the new oppression from the west, they have helped to inspire larger nations than their own with that determination to be free which does not count the cost.

March 25 is Greece's independence day. The free world will join the Greeks, who still are at heart a free people, in the celebration of this significant date.

Toward Longer Air Lines

Since the law forbids all surface carriers to own overseas air lines, it is the appropriate and natural thing for the largest American domestic air operator, American Airlines, Inc., to purchase American Export Airlines, owned by the American Export steamship company and the only American competitor of Pan American Airways in overseas business.

Even though no domestic air line has heretofore engaged in overseas business, there is plenty of precedent for domestic companies operating to and within foreign countries. Seven American air lines have varying arrangements under which they fly planes to Mexico and Canada.

The further application of American Airlines to consolidate two air-mail routes, so that mail between Boston and points beyond New York, west or south, need not be rehandled in New York, should by all means be granted. Such consolidation would permit through planes to operate to and from Boston and would be a tremendous advantage to travelers.

The development of longer air lines, especially where they leap overseas, will require watching. But it is a natural step and should be in the public interest.

Soldiers Are Our Own Boys

Most students of human behavior will decline to be alarmed at the dire predictions of a New York agent of the FBI that a returning army of 10,000,000 men, trained in the technique of killing, will create new problems in crime prevention. American soldiers have not turned criminals or killers when they returned from former wars.

American boys in this war have been trained to take human life only in the last two or three years. They were not professional soldiers. Neither were they like the Nazi youth, brought up from childhood with their minds closed to all the accepted virtues and open only to the fierce, pitiless emotions of their false and narrow philosophy. Like their British brethren in arms, Americans still retain the kindliness, tolerance, sympathy — yes, respect for human life—developed in youth. Most of them will return to their old ways.

Moreover, some who might have become criminals in "normal circumstances" are more likely to have been indoctrinated in the Army with respect for law and order. They might even become policemen.

Conqueror's Comedown

A Red Cross Welcome in England

(From Pfc. William Franklin Burnham, Somewhere in England)

Yesterday I had an opportunity to take a trip to Manchester with some of the boys. After spending the afternoon walking around the city looking in store windows, we went back to the Red Cross Club for servicemen and had supper. These Red Cross Clubs are really a lifesaver for us. They serve food, have beds, all sorts of recreation for the men. Without them I don't think our boys would find a place to stay many times; it would cost them too much.

They are certainly doing a wonderful job. We had a supper there consisting of potato salad, beets, another small salad, nice piece of cold roast beef, coffee, a roll, all for a shilling (20 cents)! They also had a dance after the supper which took up the evening for a lot of the boys. Most of us, however, took it easy in a very pleasant library where a good fireplace fire was burning brightly. It really seemed wonderful to get away for a change like that.

(From Lieut. Robert D. Boyle, A. C.)

We are out on the broad, turbulent Atlantic and have been for days. The boat is jammed and there are no lounges nor libraries nor writing rooms, such as on the old Baltic in July, 1918. That was a luxury trip compared to this. For, while in peacetime this boat is regarded as one of the fastest and best in the service to South America, now she is stripped down to the barest essentials. Cabins built for two now carry nine officers or twelve enlisted men. But the food is good and everyone is keyed up and happy.

This morning the boats had firing drill and the pom-poms and machine guns cut the air. We could see the tracers burning their way through the sky. One armor-piercing shell skipped along the water just as a stone does when you skip it across a lake.

We have fire drill, action-station drill, and emergency drill. In fire drill we just stay where we are and avoid confusion. In action drill we take cover wherever we are to keep from getting shot. In emergency drill we file out to the boats and rafts to prepare to leave the ship.

There is a canteen on board where we can get candy, peanuts, and soft drinks. We have only two meals daily, but that is enough. The food and service for the officers is wonderful. The original crew of Chinese waiters is aboard and they really know how to cook and serve.

When it is quite rough we are not allowed on deck. Our windows are painted black and when the wind is blowing we can open them only a couple of inches. Even so the salt spray blows in. . . .

Lots of funny things happen. Trays of food go crashing all over. In the dining room whole tables of dishes go sliding back and forth. The ship's cat has an awful time keeping on her feet.

Yesterday we passed through a fierce hurricane. This morning the life rafts were scattered about the decks like crumbs. Down in the hold, boxes and crates juggled around so that it was dangerous for anyone to be there. The tables in the men's dining room smashed and drove into the bulkheads. The officers' dining room was closed and sandwiches were brought around to the rooms. Bed was the safest place. But this morning was calm and beautiful, sea blue and shining, and everyone restful and relaxed.

Tonight we are supposed to be entering dangerous waters, but I have no feeling of insecurity. Around us are destroyers and other escort vessels. It is dusk. Red and green lights flash signals from ship to ship, and we sweep in a great arc toward our objective. Tomorrow will tell the story.

(From a U. S. Medical Officer in New Guinea)

The U. S. A. at war is an individual having many parts and many members. These are of two classes, the service men and the people at home. If there is to be victory for us, both must unite in strength and force. If one of these classes does not function, the problem is increased for the other. It is not enough for the soldiers to do the work they do. There must be an equal effort on the part of the people at home. The soldiers do the actual fighting. The people at home should provide the soldiers with weapons.

I do not mean that the people at home should sit around and be unhappy about the war and do nothing for their own entertainment. This would accomplish nothing. It behooves them to bend all their physical, mental, and spiritual efforts to bring the war to an end.

We all know that there have been strikes, lay-offs, and absenteeism because some workers put their personal welfare first. They forget that in war personal welfare should be second to the welfare of the whole. Suppose the soldiers sat down and refused to fight Wednesday afternoons and all day Sunday! Suppose they refused to do their work if they couldn't get more money! Suppose they wouldn't fight on a day they felt like taking a rest!

We must be unified—the whole country, without concern for personal profit and time off and all these things. Support of the problem should be equally distributed. Our voices should be heard—those of the men wearing the uniforms. Knowing that those at home are helping us in every way they can will do much for our morale.

When Congress Seeks Facts

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is fortunate for all that Mr. Daniels, assistant to the President, reconsidered his refusal to reveal departmental secrets to a Congressional committee. This incident has raised an issue of great importance: Are there official matters, not involving international affairs, which the Executive can properly refuse to reveal to Congress?

It is to be noted that this question does not involve the privilege of refusing to divulge the private affairs of individuals, such as the names of those who have received relief; nor does it involve the use of official documents or communications by private litigants in the courts. On the other hand, it suggests that it may be possible for administrative departments to refuse Congress information which is relevant in framing legislation and in making appropriations, on the ground that disclosure would not be in the public interest.

It is true that, except in impeachment proceedings, Congress cannot require the Chief Executive to appear before it; but this immunity does not apply to lesser officers nor to official communications. Also, administrative officials have an immunity from civil actions by private individuals who have been harmed by their untrue statements made in course of duty; but this does not include a privilege to refuse to produce documents, or to testify concerning official acts and statements, when demanded by Congress.

We have a right that Congress should know what is being done behind the closed doors of all administrative departments and agencies. If it should be found that there is now no legal method to compel administrative officials to reveal what they have done or said, or to display to Congress official communications, a way must be found to accomplish this. Except in cases involving national defense and the prevention of crime, there can be no administrative secret which it is against public interest to disclose.

At the same time, however, Congress should reform its own investigatory processes. Careful observation of Congressional investigations indicates that committees seldom act impartially or permit a full investigation. The committee ordinarily is organized for the purpose of reaching a pre-determined result; witnesses not giving the desired evidence are bullied and friendly witnesses are not permitted to be cross-examined. The fact that Congressional investigators have used bad technique is not an excuse for executive departments to refuse to give information.

WARREN A. SEAVEY

Cambridge, Mass.

Other Surpluses Than Materials

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Neal Stanford

Make ready for the deluge. Already the clouds are lowering and raindrops falling. Of course, we're referring to the downpour of surplus war materials that is going to hit these United States when peace comes. It may not put a chicken in every pot, but it should provide a jeep for every garage, a GI pair of shoes for every adult male.

That is the impression one gets after listening to William Clayton, surplus war materials disposer, after reading Baruch and Hancock's study, after scanning war-surplus advertisements in the papers. As Mr. Baruch prophesied, there will literally be everything from ships to sealing wax to be disposed of after this war.

A lot of things that costs millions will have no value after the war. For example, who wants a block-buster? Should the explosives, the materials that went into it, be salvaged as scrap? That may cost more than the scrap is worth. Some surpluses, literally, may have to be dumped in the sea. Remember the assorted artillery that covered the Nation's municipal parks and courthouse lawns after the last war? This time it will be Grant and Sherman tanks, dive bombers, maybe a bazooka.

* * *

Some people will profit out of this disposal of war surpluses despite Administrator Clayton's refusal to deal with speculators. But the average buyer of surplus goods won't make a killing. There will be few if any more of those chances to buy up Army batteries for $80 and resell them for $20,000. The unfavorable publicity that that deal and one or two others have received has Congress up in arms. Charges of fraud may yet come from such exposures.

Undoubtedly, you didn't get one of the 60 training planes the War Department recently offered for sale. Don't sulk. There'll be more, thousands more when this war is over. You even may not get one of the several hundred Army trucks now being disposed of. Don't fret. After the war, Army trucks, jeeps, peeps, "ducks," "alligators," will be so common our guess is you'll want a good old black sedan just to be different.

In last Sunday's paper, we noticed two ads: One blared forth in big headlines, "War Surplus Materials—Thousands of items for sale ready for immediate delivery. Write in! Phone in! Come in!" The second more modestly screamed: "War Surplus Materials."

Do you need some washers? Here are 800,000 pounds of them for sale. How about a tarpaulin—made from barrage balloons? Perhaps you'd like one of 28,000 canvas gas-mask bags—if you have a gas mask. I know you could use a new Talon zipper. The Army's getting rid of 7,000 feet of them. And so it goes.

* * *

Time, in wartime, is supposed to be "of the essence." That's an impressive phrase. Actually, time seems to be something of a war surplus here. For example: Monday I listened to War Surplus Disposer Clayton testify before the House Banking and Currency Committee. It wanted to know his name, what his job was, what he did, how he did it, why he did it. The answers to practically all these questions were in the Baruch report or in the executive order setting up the War Surplus Administration. Still, it was an interesting and informative session. Mr. Clayton answered his critics in a sincere, engaging manner.

But then came Tuesday. On Tuesday, Mr. Clayton appeared before the House Postwar Planning Committee. He told them what he did, how he did it, why he did it, for whom he did it. It was a repeat performance. It was a better performance, too. On the fifth or sixth try, he should be letter perfect.

But so far only two House committees have had a chance at him. And there are Senate committees that want to know who he is, what he does, why he does it, how he does it. Can you begin to see the potentialities now for spending time here in the capital?

It was John Hancock, co-author of the Baruch report, who, crying in the wilderness of hopeless causes, last week urged the streamlining of congressional committees. Very politely, Mr. Hancock suggested to this same House Postwar Planning Committee that all congressional committees interested in postwar plans coalesce. If that is too much to ask, at least all House committees could unite in hearing one man's testimony, all Senate committees do likewise.

Yes, war surpluses are tomorrow's problem, word surpluses today's.

Window-Washer Extraordinary

In these strange days, we never know what manner of people they are who come and go through our back doors. The recent experience of a friend is relevant.

"I could hardly believe my ears," said she. "A strange voice was asking politely over the telephone, 'Do you want someone to wash your windows, ma'am?'

"Did I want someone to wash my windows! For weeks I had all but been on my knees to the cleaning firm and had been assured repeatedly that service was forthcoming directly. But assurances were all that came. Casually, in the course of conversation, I had mentioned my plight to a neighbor. Now, out of the blue, here was a man *asking* to wash my windows! On one condition only—that I would give him lunch.

"The next morning, bright and early, this man appeared at the back door, equipped with all the accoutrements of his trade. He worked steadily and expertly; and when the lunch hour arrived, many windows sparkled once more in the sunshine. Since it was Josie's day off, I, myself, prepared lunch for this gift of the gods, serving it in the breakfast nook. When he had finished, he came to the living room, where I sat with my knitting. While we were talking, I noticed that his gaze kept wandering to the piano.

"'Do you play?' he asked politely. I admitted that I did—a little. 'Is the piano in tune?' he then wanted to know. Secretly a bit amused, I replied that I believed it was. Whereupon, he wandered casually over to the instrument and ran a practiced hand over the keyboard. Yes, it was in excellent tune. Without further words, he seated himself on the bench, and the strains of Chopin's exquisite Etude in E Major floated into the room. This was followed by the Waltz in C Sharp Minor. Surely, it was no amateur who sat at my piano! As he played, I sat completely entranced—recalling, with shame, meanwhile, that I had served his luncheon on a cracked plate!

"When he had finished, and I could find my voice, I asked him if he played much—I could think of nothing else to say at the moment. 'Oh, yes,' he replied easily, 'I spend an hour or two at the piano every day, to keep my fingers flexible.' And off he went to his window washing, humming an aria from 'Traviata'—apparently not wishing to be questioned further.

"As soon as he had finished his work and left the house, I rushed to the telephone, to learn from my neighbor, if possible, who this amazing person might be. To my disappointment, she did not know him at all and shared my surprise when I told her what had happened. When she had called her own window cleaner, she explained, to ask if he could come to my rescue, he had replied that he couldn't possibly take on any more work, but that he knew a 'feller' who might do it. 'He helps me out sometimes, and I'll see if I can get him.' Get him, he did! With the consequence that my windows have never had more expert cleaning, nor have they ever been washed before—so far as I know—by such talented hands.

"After all, clothes do not make the man, and ragged overalls or threadbare coat may hide the soul of a painter, a poet, a musician."

ETHEL M. EATON

Mirror of World Opinion

"The Greatest Fiction"

Probably the greatest fiction that man ever has sought to convince himself of is that drinking whisky is a sure cure for influenza. This was especially true during the influenza epidemic of 25 years ago. Practically every physician in the country was prescribing whisky in the treatment of this disease, and thousands of persons who had no trace of the "flu" used this fact as an excuse for consuming huge quantities of intoxicants to immunize themselves against any possible future attack of the influenza. . . .

Now comes Dr. Logan Clendening, prominent writer and authority on medical topics, declaring that the use of whisky in the treatment of influenza is the worst thing for the patient that could be done. In an article written during the prevailing influenza epidemic, Dr. Clendening said:

"The first, best and surest rule for killing yourself when you have influenza is to drink a half-pint of whisky."—*Deseret News*, Salt Lake City, Utah.

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